

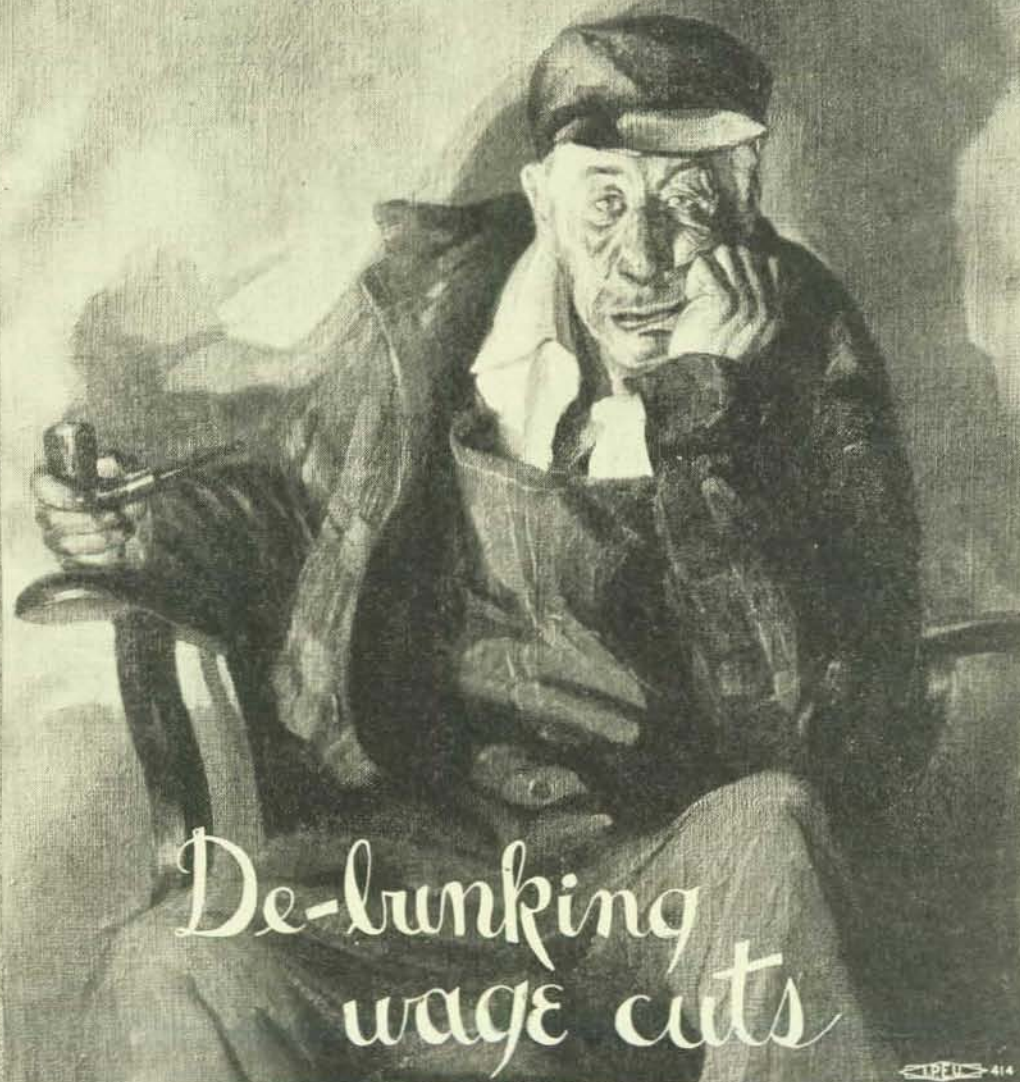
The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXI

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1932

NO. 4



*De-bunking
wage cuts*

414

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Washington, D. C.

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G. M. BUGNIAZET, Editor, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Magazine Chat

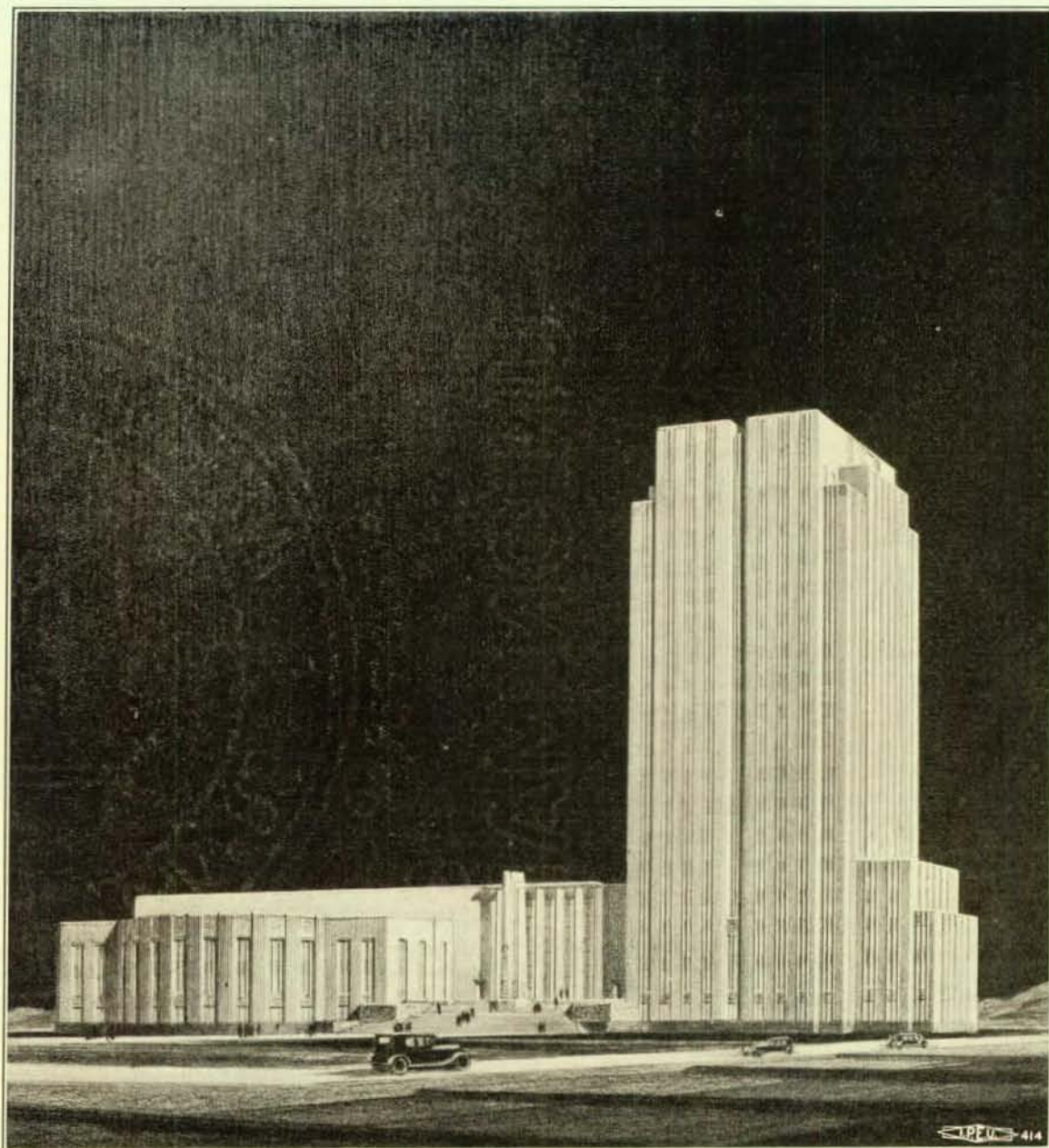
Back numbers of the Journal continue to be in demand. The Harvard School of Business Administration recently requested a dozen copies of two numbers published three years ago. We consider this a real test of value in journalism. Is the magazine publishing articles of lasting merit?

The vitality and competency of our International family continues to reveal itself. Walter J. Kenefick, an International Representative, for instance, is a member of the City Council of Springfield, Mass., and has recently been acting mayor of that enterprising community. * * * E. J. Brown, business manager, Milwaukee, appeared before a regional meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems and made an address on unemployment. * * * Vice President McGlogan broadcast from Station WCCO, Minneapolis, speaking to thousands of people about the railroad problems. * * * Clair C. Killen made a brilliant appearance before the Arizona Corporation Commission in behalf of the Arizona State Federation of Labor. He protested the vitiation of standards in the air transportation industry. The commission ruled in behalf of Mr. Killen's contention.

The cover picture this month is from a painting by Frank C. Kirk, of New York, entitled "TIRED". The artist is known for his studies of character, working people being among his best subjects. We are using this picture by courtesy of the Sears-Roebuck Art Gallery, of Washington, D. C., where it was a part of the March exhibition.

The interesting Christmas lighting display published last month in the correspondence section was by L. A. Fiderius, L. U. No. 38, Cleveland.

Brotherhood leaders continue to make history and the official publication continues to chronicle it.



Westward the Course of Architecture Takes Its Way. Architect's Drawing of New State Capitol of North Dakota.





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Vol. XXXI

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1932

No. 4

Credit Inflation Shows Folly of Wage-cuts

UNLIKE its predecessors, the years 1930 and 1931, the year 1932 has seen a reversal of national policy in meeting the depression. The policy of do-nothingness has been abandoned. Yet business remains—improved psychologically—but at its lowest point, productivity considered.

This is not strange, except to bankers and speculators. The real driving power of business—wages and income—is stilled. Purchasing power alone can start wheels humming, and provide jobs.

The absurdity of placing faith in loosening credit by means of the Finance Reconstruction Corporation, and the Glass-Steagall bill as a freshener of business, is apparent when it is known that no factors in the economic process are absent in 1932, which were present in 1929, save purchasing power. This economic questionnaire makes the point of view clear.

Economic Questionnaire

1. What is the wealthiest nation in the world, potentially and actually?

A. The United States of America.

2. Is there a shortage of basic food materials?

A. No. The granaries of the Federal Farm Board are bulging with a surplus wheat supply. Corn is plentiful. Butchering stock is abundant.

3. Is there a shortage of basic building materials?

A. There is not. There is an over-supply of lumber, steel, brick, concrete, and all hardware products.

4. Is there a shortage of machinery of production?

A. No. There is not only not a shortage, there is a triple and quadruple capacity for all industries. The steel industry is running about 30 per cent capacity. Autos are carrying about 40 per cent of travel. Both could double their 100 per cent normal output.

5. Is there a shortage of workers?

A. More than nine million men are idle, many of them highly skilled, and an equal number on part time. They are begging for jobs.

6. Is there a scarcity of credit for capital investment and operation?

The year 1932 sees complete reversal of national policy in handling depression in every particular but one, that of increasing purchasing power. Every needed factor in production is present now as in 1929, save one; and business still dead on its feet.

A. Not now. With about five billion dollars of gold in our coffers, with credit everywhere loosened and protected, 50 billion dollars of credit is available for doing business.

7. Does the idle man not want to buy the loaf of bread the baker has to sell?

A. He is anxious to buy—and to eat.

8. Does the farmer not want to sell the wheat to the baker?

A. He is anxious to sell.

9. Does the harvester manufacturer not want to sell the machine to the farmer?

A. He is anxious to sell.

10. Does the steel maker not want to sell steel to the banker and the manufacturers of harvesters?

A. He, too, is anxious to sell.

11. Worker, farmer, manufacturer and food purveyor all are anxious to do business. Then why doesn't business commence?

A. The worker and farmer lack the money to buy the goods they need.

12. Has anything been done since 1929 to aid the worker and farmer to buy?

A. Not a thing. On the contrary, everything has been done to keep them from buying. Wages have been cut, additional men thrown out of work, and even full charitable relief denied them.

13. What is the real solution?

A. It is simple. Put credit in the idle men's pockets and the old over-powered business machine will start off purring just as if a bendix started a motor.

No Excuse Now Valid

The absurdity and wanton wickedness of the policy of deflation followed since October, 1929, as sponsored by big bankers, was not fully revealed until the menacing credit situation was cured.

Until it was demonstrated that there was adequate latent credit in the country to do business upon, it was true that the necessary first step was to insure that credit. As soon as the credit situation was cleaned up, and business did not advance, it was apparent that another unsolved factor was operating. That other unsolved factor is purchasing power.

Gradually this perfectly obvious fact is being seen. Engineers, economists, union leaders and business men appearing before Senate committees analyzed the present situation to the ultimate conclusion that purchasing power must be restored. A conservative business man, Willard Chevalier, director, Engineering News Record, startled the committee by declaring that the capitalistic system is on trial, because of bad division of wealth. He declared:

"Success of the capitalistic form of society in the United States depends on solving, quickly, the problem of better distribution of wealth.

"Our basic problem today is the intelligent division of wealth between consumers' funds and capital funds. Our whole economic structure has changed over a period of years. At one time thrift meant intelligent saving of one's income. Today thrift must be defined as intelligent spending. All surplus earnings today flow into a great pool controlled by a few men. The owners of these surpluses want them to return dividends, which means that they undertake more production, and we reach the place where we cannot consume all the goods."

H. L. Puxley, an economist, writing in the New York Times, stresses the need of renewing purchasing power. He paints the necessity vividly by declaring that "it is the belief of the writer that it would be actually for the good of the country if a national raffle were held in which every citizen of the United States were given a free ticket and in which prizes to the amount of \$250,000,000 in new Federal Reserve notes were awarded to the winners."

Can Then Make Loans

But he offers a less sensational plan:

"The most orthodox and innocuous method of attempting the required task is that of the large-scale purchase of bills and government securities by the Federal Reserve Banks. This has the effect of placing the banks of the country, with whom the sellers of the securities keep their accounts, in possession of an equivalent amount of Federal Bank credit, on the basis of which they may, if called upon, make advances of about ten times that amount of money, thus greatly increasing the purchasing power in existence in the country."

Senator La Follette, speaking over a nation-wide hookup, said that 50,000,000 citizens had had their purchasing power impaired or destroyed, and it is only by perceiving this deficit that national health can be restored.

While credit is being bolstered by emergency measures signifying a reversal of national policy, and an about-face by bankers, from disastrous deflation to inflation, the inconsistent campaign for wage-cuts goes forward. Not only that, but men are being laid off wholesale in certain industries. The government, in its mad scramble to balance the budget, intends further to increase unemployment, and to lessen purchasing power, by halting its public works program, and by turning workers out of government departments.

It is important to see just what happened in the decade 1921-1931—between two depressions.

In 1921, there was a movement to meet the panic with wage-cuts, but this was halted. Out of that experience came a national policy of high wages—a policy that organized labor had been advocating for a generation. The policy worked. Business men were sold on it. But bankers never were sold on it. It never appealed to them, especially to international bankers, who were accustomed to look with equanimity upon lower wage scales in Europe and Asia. But in 1921 business and industry were comparatively free from control of international bankers. But by 1929 this freedom was gone.

The salient fact about the present situation is the shift of control away from industry to international bankers.

Abiding their time, bankers used the depression which they themselves had precipitated to

1. Increase their control in industry and business.
2. Get rid of many competing banks.
3. Deflate labor and the middle class.

This policy went forward ruthlessly. That is one reason why it was not until 1932 that any remedial measures were adopted to end the depression—the big bankers were making money out of other people's misery.

The depression was only six months old when the Morgan National City Bank (June, 1930) began to urge wage-

cuts. And it is interesting moreover to note that the wage-cuts then talked about were in the building industry.

"Mention is frequently made of one other deterrent to a full resumption of building activity, namely, the relatively high cost of labor. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York's index of wages in the building trades for February stood at 242, on the basis of 1913 as 100, which compares with 233 in February, 1929, and is the highest ever reached. Meanwhile a report given out on March 25 by the American Federation of Labor indicates that 42 per cent of its members engaged in the building trades were unemployed in March (preliminary figures) 43 per cent in February and 34 per cent in March of 1929. A feeling prevails that in view of the general tendency of costs and prices, new buildings may not be a first-class investment at the present time."

In October, 1930, the *Annalist* followed suit with a gem of economic thought (quoted below), and the *Magazine* of Wall Street published this bright jewel for the bankers' diadem:

From the *Annalist*:

"Further analysis reveals a great unbalance in respect of many important branches of labor. The cost of building was reported at about 200 for a long time up to last May, when it began to come down. Inasmuch as the raw materials entering into building have fallen far below 200, the labor component, which probably constitutes 50 per cent of it, must have been much higher. Some authorities have put that index number as high as 250.

"This reveals a serious unbalance, which sooner or later is destined to be corrected. The index for labor can depart from the index for commodities only in so far as economies in production accrue to labor, which always they do, but never to such an extent in such a brief period of time as the indices have been showing.

"There must, therefore, be a drawing together of these indices, which may be referred to as a deflation of labor, conforming to the deflation in commodities that has already occurred. This will naturally be a painful process. It may be reasonably inferred that inasmuch as these basic indices have diverged they will gradually tend to converge in correction. This is to say that while labor rates are declining commodity prices may experience a moderate rise."

From the *Magazine* of Wall Street:

"Notwithstanding the humanitarian trend of the times, labor costs must be considered economically in the same light as material commodities. The pressure of lower commodity prices makes for lower labor costs. These will be sought by further mechanization of industry and also by reduction in wage rates. Big and efficient business is putting the emphasis on the former but little, and backward business leans to the latter method of readjustment. A continuation of commodity price recession must sooner or later lead to great pres-

sure for reduction of wage rates, with potentialities of violent disputes between employers and organized labor."

But it was not until January, 1931, that the clarion call to all wage cutters was emitted by the Rockefeller Chase National Bank, through the pompous president, Albert H. Wiggin. He said:

"American business has proved its good will in dealing with labor on this point in the past year and in many industries may reasonably ask labor to accept a moderate reduction of wages designed to reduce costs and to increase both employment and buying power of labor."

Since then, the bankers have been pursuing a settled, determined end. They have been hanging on to gold, currency and credit stubbornly with one hand, and cutting the American standard of living with the other.

Professor John R. Commons, seeing this campaign, declared in January, 1931, that bankers were deliberately deflating labor:

"I know, from the inside of the National Manufacturers Association and from the leaders of the banking fraternity of New York City, that they do not want to stop unemployment, but that they want it to continue until labor will take a cut. They will do all in their power to force the current events toward this end, so that American industry can compete with cheap European labor. This is not hearsay. But if any reference is needed, you can find it among the bankers in the person of Mr. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank."

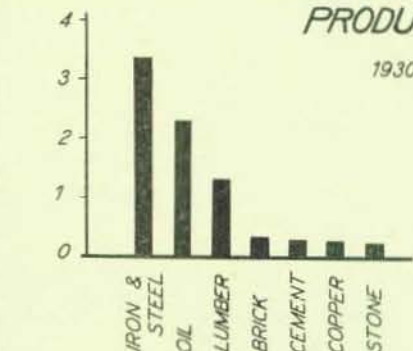
But, though wage cuts began in April, 1930, business still is dead on its feet. It will remain dead so long as 50,000,000 people are without buying power.

"Now that the banking system, at first unwilling, finally became unable to perform this function effectively enough to prevent paralysis of industry and trade, collapse of values, widespread loss and suffering and destitution, it was necessary in successively more drastic stages, for the government to assume its powers, to use the public credit to support the private credit system and save railroads and banks from suspension. It has not yet seemed necessary for it actually to take over operation of the banking system to protect the public interest, as it did the railroads when they were unable to function during the war; but it has all but done so, and this may be the next step if the measures so far taken prove ineffective in forcing the banks to perform the functions which the public has delegated to them. All that these measures have attempted is to make possible a resumption of credit expansion and a restoration of monetary purchasing power in use. They cannot compel the banking system to operate to this end, if it still believes that such expansion and consequent business recovery are not desirable or are premature, and holds to the delusion that it can collect \$1.00 debts (now worth \$1.50) out of \$.50 incomes."

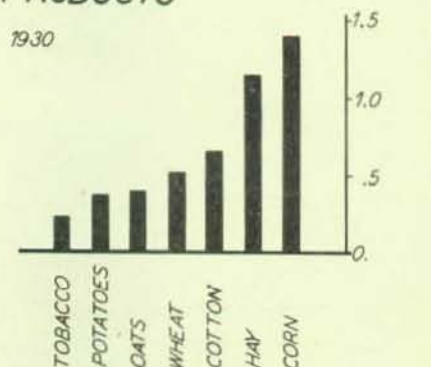
—Virgil Jordan, economist.

No SHORTAGE EXCEPT IN PURCHASING POWER

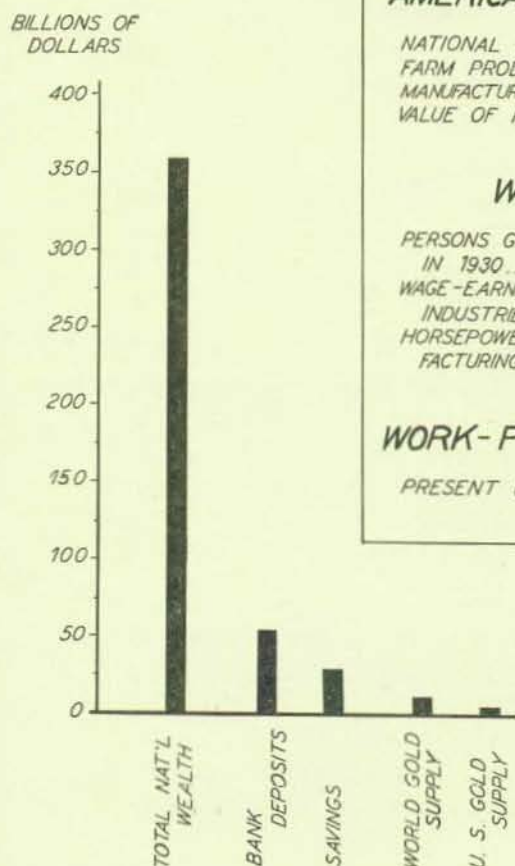
VALUE OF CERTAIN
MANUFACTURED
PRODUCTS



VALUE OF PRINCIPAL
FARM PRODUCTS



CREDIT POWER



PERTINENT DATA ON
AMERICAN INDUSTRY, 1929

NATIONAL INCOME.....\$ 84,000,000,000
FARM PRODUCTS.....\$ 12,000,000,000
MANUFACTURED GOODS.....\$ 70,000,000,000
VALUE OF MACHINERY.....\$ 7,000,000,000

WORK-POWER

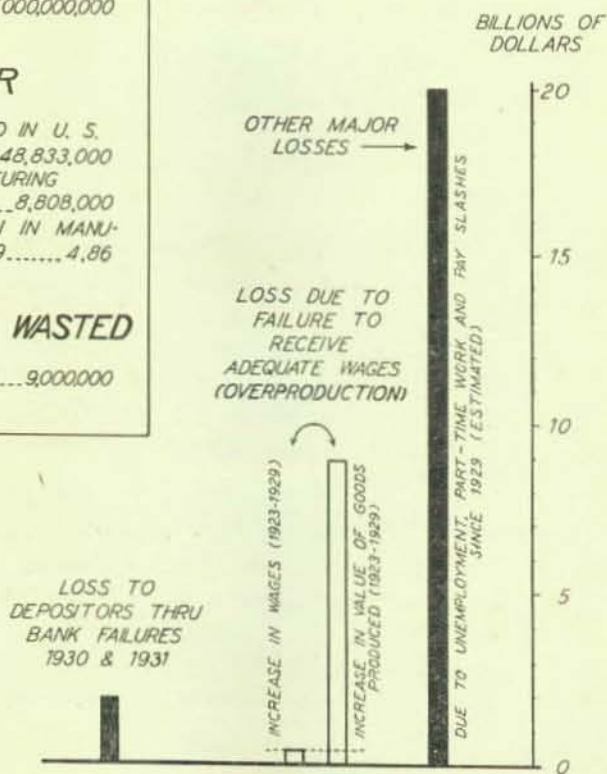
PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN U. S.
IN 1930.....48,833,000
WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES IN 1929.....8,808,000
HORSEPOWER USED PER MAN IN MANU-
FACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1929.....4.86

WORK-POWER NOW WASTED

PRESENT UNEMPLOYED.....9,000,000

PURCHASING POWER

RECENT LOSSES*
SUSTAINED BY WORKERS



SAME OLD MELODRAMA

SAME OLD ACTORS—SAME DRAB SETS—SAME OLD THEME
—SAME VILLAIN—REFURBISHED FOR BROADWAY
AND THE NATION BY OPEN-SHOP IMPRESARIOS
IN AGE-OLD ATTACKS ON UNIONS.

¶ What we are witnessing in New York, and what we are likely to witness in the coming months of labor deflation, should not surprise any veteran unionist, or any social-minded person. There is nothing new in the situation. It is the same old melodrama, rigged, framed, staged, and presented by secret, highly-financed open-shop leagues.

¶ Anti-union leagues have national offices in New York City. Some of these make it a daily business to rig, frame, and organize cases against labor unions in the courts. One league supports an expensive staff of lawyers, drawing high fees. These fees are gathered from the length and breadth of the land. On good authority, one league alone collects \$1,000,000 a year with which to fight unions in the courts.

¶ The leagues are secret organizations. Their membership is never made public. Their activities other than legal are not revealed. They hold their meetings behind closed doors. They push their tentacles into every municipal activity.

¶ Bear in mind that the passage of the anti-injunction bill by the Congress of the United States, in March, 1932, with huge majorities, which bill was signed by the President of the United States, and is now a law, was a public rebuke to the activities of these anti-union leagues. The Congress of the United States signified that these leagues were pursuing devious, secretive and anti-social courses.

¶ In New York, Local No. 3 has been selected as the strategic point of attack against the entire organization, both because it is our largest local, and because of a greater concentration of industrial workers. In March, 1930, one anti-union league met at a New York Hotel—in secret—and outlined an extended campaign against the electrical workers' union. New legal actions against the electrical workers' union were pressed.

¶ Soon after new court actions did materialize in Detroit, Baltimore and elsewhere. But these were side-shows. The itching, gold-induced lust to destroy unionism was hurrying toward a carnival of the dimensions of a circus. It was to be staged in New York City, backed by high-powered propaganda, on a national scale, designed not only to injure irreparably the local union of the electrical workers, but to damage, if possible, and as it could, the international organization. It is the opening acts of this obscene, major maneuver of the anti-union leagues, which we are now witnessing in New York City.

¶ Nothing has been, or nothing apparently is too degraded for these leagues to stoop to. Show-windowed by smart, genteel lawyers, using high-flown legal terms, and mouthing platitudes about industrial liberty, these lawyers carry on in the dark, work, which can not bear the scrutiny of decent men. It is a fact that this office has discovered editorials attacking this organization in the press of Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Toledo, and other cities using the same phrases, indicating a common, inspired source.

These editorials, when placed alongside the legal briefs of these anti-union leagues, reenforce the cheap arguments and allegations offered by the lawyers of the league in courts of law—allegations which have not been sustained by judges' decisions in order to strike the Brotherhood a damaging blow. There is evidence that the campaign against the New York local union is being supported by a heavily financed publicity committee, which is flooding the press, not only of New York but of the United States and Canada with unsubstantiated charges, which, if uttered against individuals, would be cause for libel suits.

¶ One of the discouraging facts about the present situation is that newspapers, considered reputable institutions, lend themselves to the publicity aims of these open shop leagues, and publish stories which violate every decent professional canon of good journalism.

If organized labor were on to itself in New York, it would fail to buy or read any newspaper which refused to accord to unions the same rights of common decency that it gives other groups.

¶ These anti-union leagues, pursuing their devious course, in New York and other cities, aided by commercially-minded newspapers, publish stories based on unsustained charges brought by the leagues in courts, as if those charges were sustained, and when not sustained by courts, fail to publish the reversal with the same emphasis and prominence. Publicity, tainted publicity, against unions is one of the aims of these secret, anti-union leagues.

¶ The lawyer agents of these leagues are not above abetting disgruntled members of union organizations (of which there are always some, in good times or bad) in their attacks on the union organization.

¶ The aim of these anti-union lawyers now is the same as it was in 1921, in 1907, in 1902—to destroy unionism. They fatten on the misfortunes of working people. They strike hardest in times of depression, when misery and suffering have confused the minds of union men, when union funds are low, when maladjustments the size of mole hills grow to mountain size. They take the money that workers return to corporations, collect it, assemble it, to fight worker organizations—all the time with a smug, self-righteous, hypocritical air.

¶ Attacks upon the electrical workers' local union are timed with the general wage-cutting, deflationary drive against the building trades.

¶ These lawyer propagandists have been nonplussed by the electrical workers' union—because the electrical workers' union has been advanced in industrial relations. These anti-union leagues thrive on strikes. Strikes are their meat. But electrical workers have looked upon the strike as a costly weapon of defence, and have eschewed its use except in cases of the last resort, and this policy has plagued the anti-union leagues.

"What," they asked themselves, "if other unions adopted the same plan? Suppose co-operative industrial relations spread in other industries? Where would we be—we who make hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in feeding upon bad industrial relations?"

¶ In appearing in courts against unions, these lawyers have had only one contention, "conspiracy in restraint of trade." They have asked for dozens of injunctions

upon this out-worn, threadbare plea. But without the strike to aid them, conspiracy is hard to allege, when none exists. So they have sought—in order to further their nefarious traffic—to set up the fiction that the very act of co-operation between workers and employers is in itself a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

¶ They have but one goal—destruction of the union. But they travel it by many paths. They slander; they assassinate character. They plant stool pigeons and spies. They spend money like bandits, and always, always keep the wheels of publicity well-oiled.

¶ They are powerful. They have much money. They have the backing of big newspapers. They are smart, and genteel, and they know well how to prey upon human weaknesses. Some disgruntled, suspended union members go over to them. Idealistic, misguided union members, who long for the millennium, sometimes heed them. Well-intentioned, union sympathizers are sometimes taken in by them.

¶ But they will not succeed in their aim to destroy the union. They will injure and damage it, perhaps, but they will not break it. Why? Because unions—are socially valuable organizations. Too many clear-eyed, self-respecting, competent craftsmen make up the union's membership. These craftsmen are inured to such attacks. They know where they come from, and they are not going to be misled by lies, innuendos, inspired propaganda, and decisions of injunction judges, to do anything to damage their own organization.

¶ These will weather the storm—the sober, 95 per cent of the organization, and they will remember. They will remember the newspapers who slander the union. They will remember the employers, who, feigning friendship, aid the enemies of unionism. They will remember the loyalty of loyal members, and not forget the treason against the group of the weak and disloyal.

¶ No matter what course the engineered attacks upon our local unions take, none of these attacks can succeed, when members remember the union, the union's needs, the union's benefits, and the union's social and industrial importance.

¶ Let no one be deceived by lies. Let no one be deceived by pompous newspaper publicity—the aim of the anti-union leagues is to destroy the union, and the responsibility of all union men, and all social-minded men everywhere, is to preserve the union.

¶ Pierce behind the criminations, the slander, and half-truths to this fact, and the newest, open-shop drive will fail, as others have failed in the past.

¶ And let members of other union organizations not be deceived. The idealistic, age-old slogan of labor, "An injury to one is the concern of all," still holds good. Let the lawyer attackers succeed against the electrical workers, and they will turn and attack other organizations just as viciously—despite fulsome, hypocritical protestations to the contrary.

¶ Anti-union lawyers will go on earning their dirty money by attacking wage-earners, but they won't succeed. But that does not make the battle less harsh, painful and costly. Wise union men will sit tight, keep cool, think clearly, and repel the invader. It is by this course that the union grew and prospered.

Bankers Viewed in Relation to Government

IT is known in Washington, and it has been bruited about in the public prints, that Bernard M. Baruch, banker, and his trusty, Colonel Henderson, together with certain "tax experts" from Canada, drew up the balance-the-budget tax bill. The presence of the bankers was felt often during the debate. At one time, Congressman McCormack appeared to be threatening the Congress of the sovereign states with bankers' power. He said no more loans would be forthcoming from bankers to the United States, if the budget was not balanced. This is in line with ultimata to Detroit and New York, sovereign cities, by the banking class.

Congressman McCormack said:

"When the committee was in executive session considering the reporting of this bill the Secretary of the Treasury was in New York City trying to make arrangements for that loan, and the bankers, as we understood and as it was reported to us, were withholding what consideration they would give with respect, first, to the loan; and, second, to the rate of interest, pending the question of whether or not the ways and means committee reported out a bill which showed a determination to balance the budget.

"Furthermore, if we go back only three or four or five months, there was an issue of the Government which was just oversubscribed, and was accomplished only as a result, I am informed by the Treasury Department, of calling up different bankers, calling up those with whom they have communication and connection, and asking them to subscribe, so that the issue would not be a failure. But, further than the Government bonds, failure to balance the budget will affect business adversely; and if business is further affected adversely this means further deflation, and instead of having the American public standing it manfully, as they are now doing, we will have the conditions of 1873, when the militia was called out. We will have the conditions of those days when religious processions of all creeds were walking the streets of all the cities praying for a rapid return to a condition of normalcy.

"The American public has stood this depression wonderfully. Various organizations have played their part, and we should salute organized labor—particularly the American Federation of Labor—for manfully co-operating in this great period of depression. We all want a return to normalcy. We have had our days of ecstasy prior to the collapse of 1929, we are now undergoing days of pain

Name passed on floor of Congress with air of veiled threat. Original tax bill no doubt bankers' work.

"I will not say that failure to balance will destroy the credit of the government; but I do say with emphasis that it will impair our credit, and it would not stop there. It would further impair the credit of business, and none of us want that, even those members who are opposed to the balancing theory and its necessity."

This statement suggests anew the question, what is the relation of bankers to government?

Balance the Budget Fetish

"Balancing the budget" has become a fetish. As if the mere fact that a budget is balanced is going to produce anything of value to the country. As a matter of fact, there are good arguments for a policy opposite to balancing the budget. The government should be in debt to its citizens in times of depression. This is one way, and a sensible way, to inflate or counter-deflate. Such authorities as

Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, of the Harvard Business School, contend that the government should not hesitate to go further into debt to carry on public works and thus lessen unemployment.

"Business Week," authoritative business magazine published by McGraw Hill Company, declares, March 23: "A period of depression is therefore the time for the public in its organized capacity, not only to borrow but to spend, to divert capital and unused surplus purchasing power into the channels of consumption."

Balancing the budget is a superstition created by bankers. It is a device by which to maintain the gold standard. The gold standard is also regarded as a fetish by bankers and the only persons standing to lose by the United States going off the gold standard are the bankers. England has gone off the gold standard and has consistently prospered ever since. Going off the gold standard is another way of counter-deflating.

Again quoting the "Business Week": "After all, the private banking system has merely been granted a franchise as a public utility to manufacture money and credit for the convenience of the community. If it fails to perform this necessary service, Congress must assume again its constitutional powers to 'coin money and regulate the value thereof' which is delegated to the bankers."

When persons grow excited about balancing the budget it should be remembered that the United States did not have a budget until five or six years ago. It survived up to that time without superstition.

Soon after Congressman McCormack's outburst, it was announced in Washington that a fight was going forward in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Bankers wanted to dump huge, worthless loans in the government's lap for liquidating. Dawes favored this. Meyer opposed it. The fracas was hushed up.



Wide World

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU

Another important figure in the politics of finance. President, Consolidated Gas Company, New York City, and director of New York Edison Company, and 22 other large corporations. This man, like the Morgan partner, Russell C. Leffingwell, is said to play a large part in making national policies.

Young men, life is before you. Two force, where success means death; and voices are calling you—one coming out from the swamps of selfishness and the other from the hilltops of justice and progress, where even failure brings glory. Two lights are seen in your horizon—one the fast fading marsh light of power, and the other the slowly rising sun of human brotherhood. Two ways lie open for you—one leading to an even lower and lower plain, where are heard the cries of despair and the curses of the poor, where manhood shrivels and possession rots down the possessor; and the other leading to the highlands of the morning, where are heard the glad shouts of humanity and where honest effort is rewarded with immortality.—John P. Altgeld.

Ford

Charles P. Ford had a secret—the secret of sympathy. To himself he drew all sorts and conditions of men; won their confidence and loyalty; and without show or selfishness helped them work together constructively. In consequence, thousands of men in the United States and Canada, who were touched by him personally, by word of mouth or by letter, now feel that his death brought an irreparable loss, not only to this organization, but to their private minds and hearts.

Those who knew Ford best knew his free and humorous nature. He could laugh. He never permitted the dark, serious aspects of life to rob him of quick, boyish laughter. At times, this humor hardened down to a keen, cynical comment on men's weaknesses, their perverseness, their refusal to sink personal animosities in a great cause. Yet he never lost faith in men. This was one of his strong points of attraction for all types of men. He had faith. And it was because he had faith in men and events that he was permitted to do important things for men, to build, to construct, to leave lasting testimonies of his presence on earth behind.

This quick, personal sympathy and understanding had a public aspect. It widened to include all down-trodden folk. He never lost his contact with common life. There was nothing upstage or remote about Ford. He was one of us—always. And those, who knew him best, knew him to burn with indignation at all sorts of social injustice. It was this indignation that drove him his full adult life to do something for his people. He would not rest, he could not rest. He had to be building and doing—and, no doubt, this extravagant expenditure of himself shortened his mortal days.

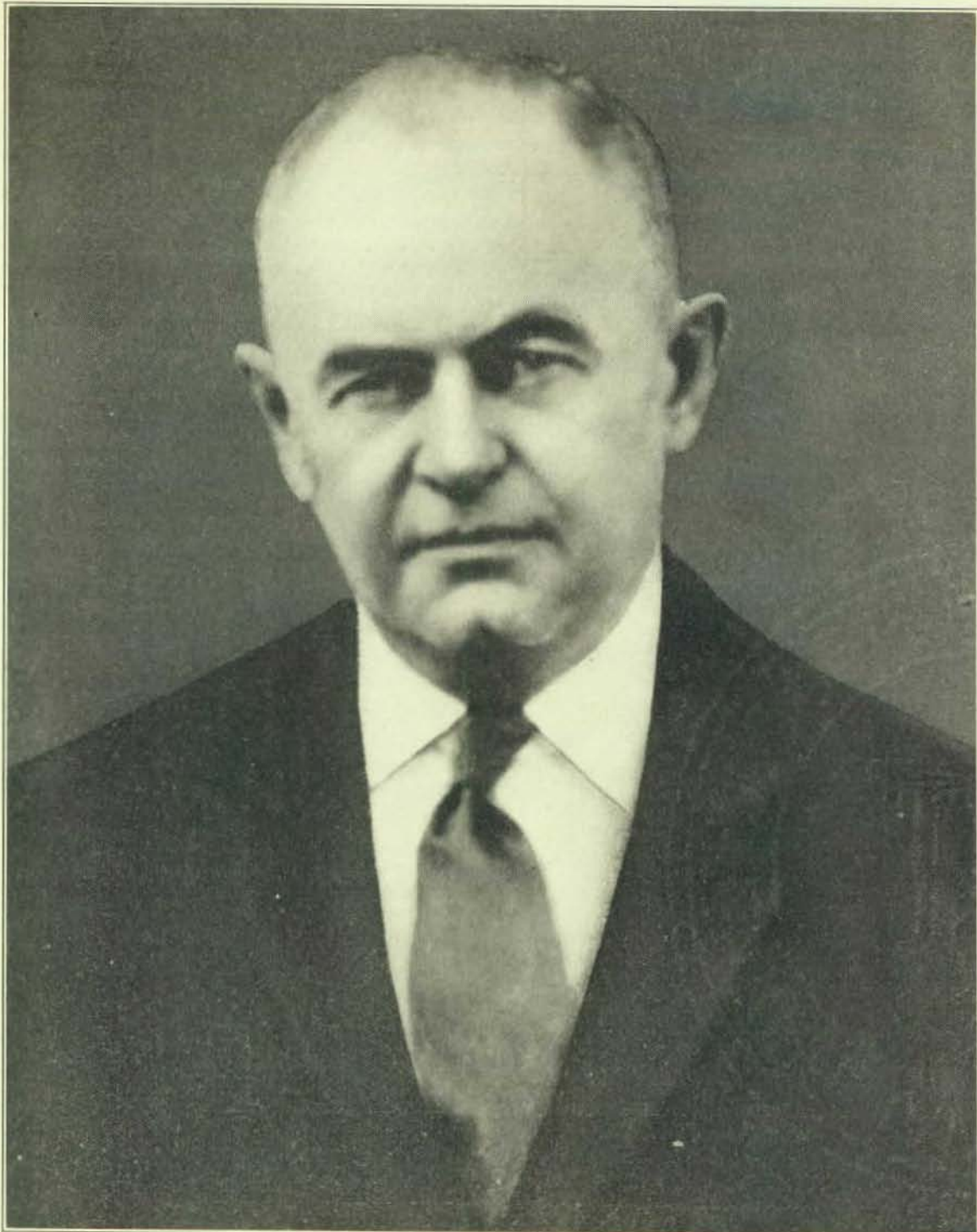
Other men have sympathy, and other men are impatient at social injustice, and can do nothing about it. Ford had other great qualities—thoughtfulness, for instance. He could think patiently, and unhurriedly, in a room, alone. He had an engineer's practical sense, and an engineer's ability to go through to the bottom of things. His interest in labor insurance was prompted by his desire to do something for downtrodden people, but his ability to launch a great legal reserve life insurance company belonged to another category. He had business sense and competency. Don't forget it, he could have succeeded markedly in other than the labor field. He worked there because his heart was there.

He loved order. He hated messiness. He was always against sloppy industrial relations, and always strong for intelligent, rational industrial relations. He thought conference was better than warfare, and he thought research more important than violence.

Born in the midwest, he knew poverty. He saw people suffer. He never forgot. As a young man, he held important technical positions in the General Electric company, then a young concern. He joined Local Union No. 247, Schenectady, in 1902, and kept continuous membership there. His comrades raised a fund to send him to the Salt Lake City convention in 1903, and he never missed a convention after that. In 1912, when he became International Secretary, he had to make the choice between an executive position in the General Electric Corporation, and leadership in a struggling union. He took the unselfish course, and he never turned back. Through union dissension, and a great war, he gave himself prodigally, broke his health, resigned—but could not give up. Came back, when he could better have rested, founded labor's first old-line life insurance company, acted as chairman of the International Executive Council, and performed countless unrecorded services.

It was on a trip to the midwest on union business, that he took ill, kept going when an ordinary man would have taken to hospital, finished the job, returned home, burning with fever, borne up only by his colossal courage, and ever-ready humor; took to bed, and put up a fight which all but won a victory. His last words on earth were for someone else, not himself.

If lives of great men mean anything, they mean their work should be continued. They contrive to give other men vision, and tools to work with. Ford did. He was never content with things as they are. He always knew there was a better way to do things. He worked for that way. To do anything else is to profane the memory of one who loved men, and worked for them. His memory has the power to light the way.



Harris & Ewing

Charles H. Ford

Chairman, International Executive Council,
Former International Secretary,
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Born April 30, 1879

Died March 27, 1932

Local Research Well Established

RESearch reports from local unions sent to the International Office during the months of February and March indicate that the unique research plan is already well established. Within a year following the constitutional provision requiring that either the business manager or some local officer become responsible for keeping statistics on vital matters of unemployment and wages, a majority of local unions have set up their research departments. Complete reports have been sent to this office putting into the hands of the International Officers a new weapon to be used in wage negotiations and the carrying on of labor's fight against unemployment and the depression.

Many locals are enthusiastic about the research plan. Already some of them have discovered the value of facts:

"I am heartily in accord with the time card system. From January 1, 1932, our records are being kept right up to date. So I can promise you a complete record at the end of this year." * * *

"We have just had an example of the value of the research work. Our employers notified us that we would be expected to take a 20-cent-per-hour cut. We met with them and had the figures to show that although our scale was \$44 a week, our journeymen had only averaged \$35 per week for 1931, and the wages had dropped still further during January and February, 1932, so that our average wage was only \$22.63, so far this year. One of the employers complimented us afterwards by saying that he had attended a good many of the wage conferences, but it was the first time he had ever seen the union have any facts or figures to show, and he thought it was a very businesslike way of doing business. Another contractor told our chairman that he did not realize until the meeting how little the men were earning and as far as he was concerned there would be no cut."

Locals Take Initiative

Many local unions have set up their own system of cards, some at considerable expense. The International Office has prepared a system of weekly report cards and also a large ledger sheet designed for the keeping and making of semi-yearly and yearly reports.

The research work on a local scale set up by the electrical workers is considered a unique project. It is a question whether any other labor organization in the world has such an elaborate system of studying the needs of the industry and its problems. It is expected that the value of the statistical work will not show itself in full until after a period of five or six years. Research is an expensive business, and large corporations, large trade associations have not been able completely to solve the problem of getting figures on a national and international scale be-

First report to central office indicates locals have effectively gathered important statistics. Many are enthusiastic about value of new weapon to organization.

cause the setup is so costly. Even the United States Department of Labor is unfortunately limited by costs in the keeping of figures that are regarded as inadequate. Those local unions which have not perfected their research system are expected to do so during the coming year. The International Office is convinced of the value of this work and expects to follow it through as a settled part of its routine. It is believed that these figures will have value in unexpected ways throughout the entire electrical industry. The letter sent out to local unions by Secretary Bugniazet was:

"It has been a year since the first memorandum upon local union research methods was sent to you. Since then many locals have adopted research methods, and many more are preparing to do so. This is to call for the first report.

See the Situation

"Please do not think because we are asking for this service now, that we are indifferent to the very pressing, immediate problems of your organization incident to unemployment. We are not indifferent. The preservation of the organization, and the relief of members is the pressing business. On the other hand, we want to carry on as best we can the important routine work of the organization.

"The more we get into this question of research the more we are convinced it is very important. In a new alignment of business (now foreseen) the trade association is destined to become

the unit. The only chance for a labor union to function efficiently with a trade association, or as opposed to a trade association, as circumstances dictate, is by research. This point cannot be too firmly stressed.

"Research by our local unions is carried on in accord with Section 8, Article XX of the Constitution, as follows:

"It shall be his (the business manager's) responsibility to keep accurate statistics—or to see that such statistics are kept—as required by the International Office and to co-operate fully with the Research Department of the I. B. E. W."

An explanation of the meaning of the term "number of men unemployed each month" is as follows:

In general, there will be three types of unemployment—total unemployment, partial unemployment and intermittent unemployment. The problem is to reconcile all three of these in a uniform way.

The best method appears to be to set up the standard of 175 hours per month per man as a maximum (this is ascertained by counting between 21 and 22 working days of eight hours each. You will note this is on the basis of a five-day week).

The actual number of hours worked by each member at each classification should be added together and the total ascertained. This total should then be subtracted from the largest possible total number of hours which the entire membership could work.

Example—If there are 10 men in the local, the maximum total number of hours would be 1,750 for the month. Suppose that the 10 men worked only 500 hours. This would mean that there are 1,250 hours of unemployment, or, on an average, 15% days' work lost by each member. (This is ascertained by dividing the total number of unemployed hours by eight—the workday—and then dividing this result by the number of men in the local, namely 10.)

A LOCAL UNION REPORTS

"We have just had an example of the value of the research work. Our employers notified us that we would be expected to take a 20-cent-per-hour cut. We met with them and had the figures to show that although our scale was \$44 a week, our journeymen had only averaged \$35 for 1931, and the wages had dropped still further during January and February, 1932, so that our average wage was only \$22.63, so far this year. One of the employers complimented us afterwards by saying that he had attended a good many wage conferences, but it was the first time he had ever seen the union have any facts or figures to show, and he thought it was a very businesslike way of doing business. Another contractor told our chairman that he did not realize until the meeting how little the men were earning, and as far as he was concerned there would be no cut."

Air Conditioning to Open Large Market

WHEN the Co-operative Work Plan was announced in October, 1931, air conditioning and cooling systems were listed as part of the potential developments of the electrical industry. It now appears that a good deal of impetus is being given to this branch of the industry in the launching of different types of cooling systems. These are supposed to be priced so that the average home can afford to install one. One type is tied up with the heating plants and another is of the separate unit type which may be installed room by room. It is regarded as necessary that hotels, theatres, restaurants and other public places should install such systems. The larger systems are elaborate in that they filter, wash, heat, humidify, and circulate air in winter, and do these things with the added function of cooling in summer.

The electrical workers' union has already taken part in many installations in buildings and has carried on the work that has been so successful on railroad trains. The pioneer air-conditioning work done by the B. and O. was handled by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Committee on Reconditioning, Remodeling and Modernizing, which is working in conjunction with the Department of Commerce and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has issued an interesting statement in regard to the value of lighting in the stimulation of business.

And Modernization With Light Begins With Adequate Wiring

The modernization program sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce is a substantial recognition of the cure for industrial, commercial and structural obsolescence, is also the beginning of the cure for our present economic ills. For it is obvious to all thinking men that the present is not only the most economical but the most strategic time for the revision of factory, store, office and residential plant equipment. Because the revision will not only cost less, if accomplished at the present moment, but it will place the operators of productive and rental property in a strong position to capitalize the swing back to prosperity, which the modernization of equipment will help to start.

Modernize now and save money—at the same time starting the ball rolling for new prosperity—and then be in a better position to meet it when it comes. That is the story in a nutshell.

But, what is modernization? In a store—in a factory—in an office building? It is many things. But, in every case, the most important single factor is modernization of lighting systems and equipment—because adequate lighting is a constituent part of the process of modernizing practically every industrial process and every store and office activity.

Locals interested in the Work Plan may well watch development of cooling systems. Prediction made by business papers that market will reach five billion dollar dimensions.

An efficiency engineer writes:

"In factory, store and office proper, adequate lighting helps conserve floor space, makes possible more effective use of new equipment, cuts down spoilage, reduces accidents and decreases labor turnover—at same time reducing costs and improving efficiency of operations."

At the present time, right in the midst of the depression, and largely because of the keener salesmanship enforced by it, merchants throughout the country are realizing anew:

First. That shopping centers are created and maintained by light.

Second. That window displays are made more effective—by day as well as by night—through proper lighting.

Third. That sales are made by light.

For it is obvious that stores with well-lighted windows make neighborhoods attractive to buyers. And this creates shopping centers—and brings business into the neighborhood. The merchandise itself is more convincing, shoppers in a happier mood, and sales come easily and naturally in an atmosphere of light.

Now the secret of economical and effective modernization of lighting systems is in the intelligent use of surface

wiring. Surface conduit or surface race ways are the ideal equipment for this purpose. For it is not only quickly and easily installed—hence, inexpensive on its own account—but it does away with the frightful nuisance and expense of digging into walls and ceilings, "channelling" as it is called (because you have to dig deep and ugly channels into the plaster, terra cotta or brickwork), in order to relocate wiring circuits or to establish new outlets, switch plates or fixture bases. Surface race ways are not only neat and inconspicuous—because its neutral color blends with any color scheme—but it may be easily painted to match woodwork or plaster. If, therefore, when used for the purpose, modernization of lighting through surface wiring becomes a key to the modernization problem.

Mr. E. I. Bell, writing in "Industry Illustrated," sums up the case for surface wiring and its relation to the demand for better lighting in an analysis written from the factory point of view, but which applies equally well to store and office rewiring, and which also expresses the consensus of opinion among lighting experts and engineers throughout the country. We quote:

"Contractors have seen the logic of surface wiring. The electrical contractor has accepted it as a speedier and more satisfactory method of doing the job. He sees in it more business for himself. * * * The central station interests welcome it. It makes adequate, effective lighting available, at relatively small installation cost. Necessary changes can be made with practically no interference with the workers."



Such Residences as This Can now Be Air-Cooled, Room by Room, or by a Complete System.

Public Should Inform Self Upon Monopoly

By THEO THOMAS, Smith College

What are undergraduates thinking about? Miss Theo Thomas, a student at Smith College, has just completed an interesting paper on "The Telephone Trust." This paper is distinguished not only by a scholarly summary of the financial history of the Bell system, but also suggests remedies for the policy of exorbitant rates. Miss Thomas defines trust as follows:

WHEN we use the word "trust" we mean to include every act, agreement, or combination of persons or capital believed to be done, made, or formed with the intention, power or tendency to monopolize business, to restrain or interfere with competitive trade, or to fix, influence or increase the price of commodities. We now have over 440 large industrial, franchise and transportation trusts of important and active character, with a total floating capital of \$20,379,162,511. And not of minor importance in this large group of trusts is the public utility trust with which practically all of us come in contact—at least once a day and many times more frequently. I refer to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

She then reviews the history of the system. Her conclusions are significant:

We have now reached the point where the organization of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company can be summarized in compact form as follows:

1. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company

1. Owns directly and through convenience corporations the longlines plant and operates that service for the entire country.
2. Acts as a holding company and by stock-ownership secures directly or indirectly, a unified control of all Bell companies.

II. Four Types of Controlled Companies

1. Large operating of "associated" companies, which may control other operating companies in their district.
2. Inactive or convenience corporations, which are agents to hold property in various states and to carry on state business.
3. The Western Electric Company, Incorporated—the manufacturer and storekeeper for the system.
4. 195 Broadway Corporation, which was formed to own the telephone and telegraph building at that location in New York City.

III. Regulation.

1. Service. a. The municipal ordinance or franchise requirements were

Undergraduate makes study of Bell monopoly presenting panorama of trust's life; does not shrink from making suggestions as to how public may get redress from exorbitant rates. Her work may mark change in undergraduates' attitude toward industrial and social problems.

chief regulators. b. The majority of the state laws provide for connection of independent lines to the Bell system. c. Commissions often refused an advance



From Washingtonian

GIFFORD IN CARICATURE

in rates, because of poor service or demanded improved service in return.

2. Financial. a. This control was almost entirely from the state. b. The federal government required only a uniform system of accounting for future regulation, if the Interstate Commerce Commission should become more active in this direction. It is quite apparent that the commission has not grown more interested in this direction—merely approving of or disapproving of purchases of independent companies by the monopoly and stating "if the commission is to collect data on telephone rates, the Interstate Commerce Act will have to be amended by Congress." c. The state courts usually render decisions against the Bell monopoly; yet these courts are limited in authority by reason of the interstate nature of the telephone company's business. On the other hand, the federal courts are said to be great

friends of the Bell monopoly. How, then, is there to be any effective regulation of the relations of the company and the public? How are the unreasonable profits of this great trust to be prevented?

IV. Solution of the Trust Problem

In the opinions of many the only solution lies in the abolishing of the Sherman Law, our attempted method of trust regulation. The success of this theory depends entirely upon the answer, which this type offers to the question: "What method of regulation, if any, is to be substituted for the Sherman Law?" It is evident that the weakness of this theory springs from the replies, for there are few with foresight enough to realize the necessity of a concrete answer to this question.

A far stronger and better-founded solution is offered by the second type of those who advocate the education of public opinion. If the people would form opinions on this momentous subject—opinions on a sound, intellectual basis—it is doubtful as to how long the Bell system would be able to charge its exorbitant rates, and it is a certainty that in a future, not so far distant, independents would be able to take their rightful place in competition. In other words, the people must demand a strict application of the Sherman Law. Yet, we sit at telephones paying exorbitant prices, because we are not interested in why the rate is high, but only in the fact that the rate is high.

V. Conclusion

An illustration of the extension of the Bell system's monopoly has developed in very recent times, with the bringing to light of its connection with the Fox Film Corporation. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company owns a note of \$15,000,000 on the aforementioned corporation and has a representative on the board of trustees. So, we find in its last analysis, that the telephone industry is controlled by one huge holding company namely the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with 38 operating companies blanketing the entire United States and sections of Canada, one manufacturing company—the Graybar Electric—one investment company, the Bell Telephone Securities, one research organization—the Bell Telephone Laboratories—strong interests in the Radio Corporation of America and the Fox Film Corporation, virtual control of all the talking apparatus in the moving picture theatres of America and Europe, and wide communication holdings in Mexico, South America, Spain, and many other nations.

Century Air Lines Barred From Arizona

THE Arizona Corporation Commission has just barred the Century Pacific Lines, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Cord Corporation, from doing business in Arizona. The Century Pacific Lines, in accord with the campaign initiated by the Cord Corporation, undertook to enter Arizona and compete with the well established American Airways. In accord with its general program it was expected greatly to cut wages of pilots, and it was unable to show that it would bring its equipment to the safety standards provided by the competing lines. The Cord Corporation is now engaged in a bitter strife with the new Air Pilots Association, a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Cord Corporation has asked Congress to give it air mail contracts although it has reduced wages of pilots more than 50 per cent.

The Arizona Federation of Labor made an appearance before the Arizona Corporation Commission in protest against entrance of the Cord Lines into Arizona. Clair C. Killen, International Representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, handled the case for labor.

The high-handed methods of Cord, who, it has been asserted on the floors of the United States Congress and before the Arizona State Corporation Commission, has boasted that he would drive wages of American workmen down to European and Asiatic levels, are revealed by the sober decision of the Arizona Commission.

It appears that without securing proper legal authority Cord started a line between Phoenix and Tucson. When it was pointed out to him that this was in violation of the law, he tried to dodge the law by pretending he was hauling passengers without charge. In Arizona there is a law against free passes. He tried again to side-step this legal provision. Representatives of labor charged that Cord's equipment is below the proper safety levels of existing air lines. His planes did not carry two licensed pilots, were not equipped with two-way radios, and his stations did not have proper weather reporting facilities. Such matters did not seem to trouble the Cord Corporation. It was near Bakersfield, Calif., that there was a recent serious accident on the Century Pacific lines.

Formal Statement Quoted

The commission in its decision said, in part:

"Even without the specific legislative pronouncement contained in the above quotation from our statutes relating to the requirements precedent to the issuance of a

State Commission will not become party in lowering safety standards. Labor appears in opposition to Cord.

certificate of convenience and necessity, the burden of proof would rest upon the applicant since it always lies with the party asserting it. There is no stronger rule of law. Here, the legislature has emphasized that fact, thereby indicating a clear intent that the proof shall be conclusive. The applicant has failed to meet this positive requirement of law, hence the commission has no alternative but to deny the application.

"In the early part of its interstate operations the applicant inaugurated intrastate service between Phoenix and Tucson, charging therefor. This violation of the law having been brought to the attention of the commission, the applicant was directed to discontinue the service. Thereupon the applicant ceased to make a charge for such transportation but announced that it would carry the passengers without compensation. The evidence and testimony disclose the fact that large numbers of

persons were handled free of charge. The explanation was that it was desired to test the potential traffic between the two cities. Obviously, this was no test whatever of what the volume of traffic might be under the application of reasonable rates, and it is wholly without weight in that respect. It succeeded only in precluding an actual test which would have been enlightening and helpful.

"The action of the applicant was in direct conflict with the provisions of Section 678, Revised Statutes of 1928, which provides in part that:

"* * * no common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, issue, give or tender free or reduced rate of transportation for passengers between points within this state. * * *

"The American Airways, protesting the granting of the application, is operating a transcontinental air mail service between Los Angeles and Atlanta, giving air mail service to the cities of Phoenix, Tucson and Douglas within the State of Arizona. It also handles passengers, baggage and express under a permit heretofore issued to it by this commission. The American Airways and its predecessors pioneered the field over a period of several years, thus making it possible for the people of Arizona to be given air mail service.

"The American Airways submitted in evidence statistical data in great detail covering its organization, the nature and volume of its operations, and the financial results thereof. It was disclosed that the volume of intrastate traffic within Arizona is light and that it is handled at a substantial loss.

Present Service Adequate

"There was no evidence showing that the facilities and service offered to the public by the American are not adequate, convenient and sufficient. On the contrary, they were proved to be ample.

"We are of the opinion and find that the applicant has failed to show that convenience and necessity require the establishment and operation of the service proposed, and we further find that no such necessity exists.

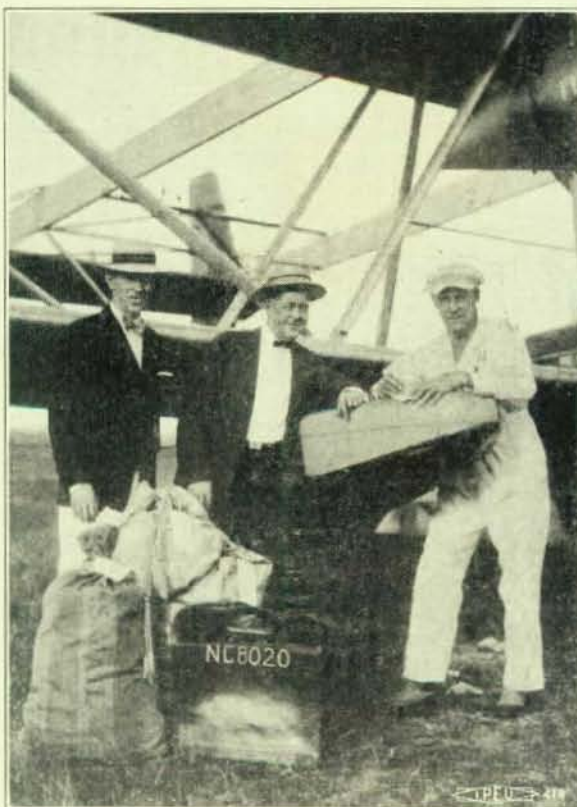
"It is Hereby Ordered: That the application of the Century Pacific Lines, Ltd., herein be and it is hereby denied.

"It is Further Ordered: That the proceedings be held open for such further order or orders as the commission may deem necessary in the premises.

"By Order of the Arizona Corporation Commission.

"In Witness Whereof, I, Wm. Coxon, secretary of the Arizona Corporation Commission, have

(Continued on page 220)



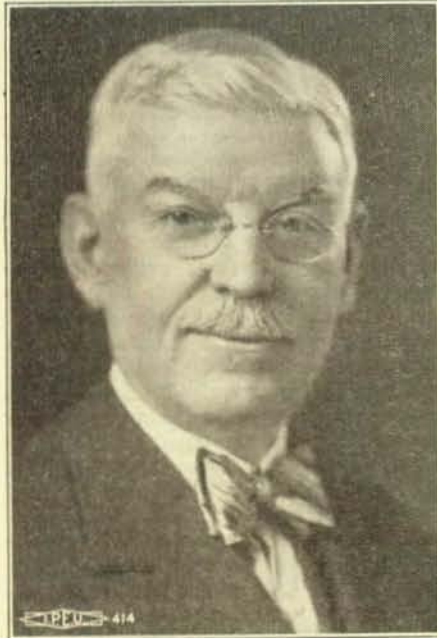
FRANK E. ORMSBEE (right)
SECRETARY, AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION,
ON ACTIVE DUTY

Pilot receiving to Postmaster Gerald B. Bliss, for first air mail to Chile F. A. A. No. 9 at Cristobal, Canal Zone—8 a. m., July 16, 1929. At that time longest air mail route in world—Canada, United States, Mexico to Chile.

Constant Pressure in Behalf of Public Works

It is growing increasingly clear in Washington that public works holds the key to business revival. Secretary Bugniazet has already given strong support to the La Follette five billion dollar public works program. Recently G. M. Bugniazet, Frank Duffy, secretary of United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and John J. Gleeson, secretary of the Bricklayers International Union, sent a communication to Congress

Heads of carpenters, bricklayers, and electrical workers, representing 700,000 mechanics demand action on halted program. Purchasing power only needed now for trade revival.



FRANK DUFFY

Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

demanding that public works authorized shall be financed now.

This communication has found its way into the hands of every congressman. Strengthening of purchasing power is asserted to be the key to business.

The letter says:

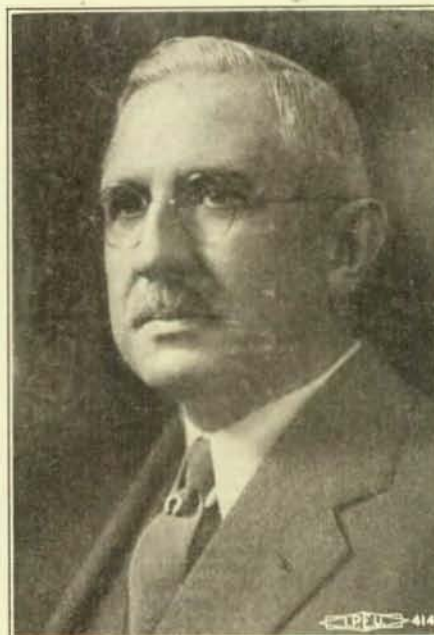
"The need of keeping an uninterrupted flow of public works is apparent, when it is realized that there is a lag of eight or ten months between appropriation and actual construction. Public works authorized and financed now will come to useful accomplishment next fall and winter, when, lest all signs fail, there will be additional need for relief of unemployed.

Allocation As Between States

"We are informed by the interdepartmental committee relating to public buildings' construction that about \$155,000,000 of construction, already authorized and allocated—but for which no funds have been provided—await action of your committee. This list is for construction outside the District of Columbia, and is well divided between the states as follows:

Alabama	\$1,070,000
Arizona	920,000

California	19,815,000
Colorado	835,000
Connecticut	1,515,000
Delaware	1,780,000
Florida	1,995,000
Georgia	960,000
Idaho	464,000
Illinois	7,140,000
Indiana	2,590,000
Iowa	1,535,000
Kansas	1,505,000
Kentucky	980,000
Louisiana	2,145,000
Maine	899,000
Maryland	690,000
Massachusetts	6,795,000
Michigan	5,500,000
Minnesota	2,765,000
Mississippi	285,000
Missouri	8,605,000
Montana	325,000
Nebraska	1,125,000
Nevada	150,000
New Hampshire	545,000
New Jersey	7,455,000
New Mexico	520,000
New York	21,275,000
North Carolina	2,355,000
North Dakota	315,000
Ohio	9,110,000
Oklahoma	1,760,000
Oregon	920,000



G. M. BUGNIAZET

Secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Pennsylvania	12,890,000
Rhode Island	1,155,000
South Carolina	1,930,000
South Dakota	220,000
Tennessee	430,000
Texas	9,075,000
Utah	120,000
Vermont	686,000
Virginia	1,150,000
Washington	2,836,000
West Virginia	2,615,000



JOHN J. GLEESON

Secretary, International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers of America.

Wisconsin	3,145,000
Wyoming	170,000
Alaska	800,000
Hawaii	350,000
Porto Rico	100,000
Virgin Islands	30,000

Total \$154,345,000

"As heads of labor organizations numbering between 600,000 and 700,000 skilled building trades workers we strongly urge your committee not to interrupt this needed public work. We emphatically request that money be found at once to release this volume of building so that the weakening volume of private construction may be supplemented, and employment for hungry men be found.

Purchasing Power Needed

"We respectfully point out that expectations on the part of business men and members of this government that business will resume automatically as a result of merely strengthening the reserves of banks, as a result of underwriting bondholders, has reached a stage of absurdity. Business can only resume by the strengthening of the purchasing

(Continued on page 220)

Public Works Looms as Only Key to Pick-up

INCREASING unemployment — breakdown of private relief programs — improved credit facilities without improved business — an increasing public opinion in favor of public works — the inevitable need for strengthening purchasing power of the masses — these sketch the economic set-up for April in these United States.

A procession of economists, engineers, labor leaders and public-minded individuals have moved before the Senate Committee on Manufactures, urging the prompt passage of the La Follette bill which sets aside an ultimate expenditure of \$5,500,000,000. Whether this wave of technical opinion has broken down the political resistance of conservative members of the House and Senate against the public works program is yet to be seen. The best informed opinion in Washington is that nothing can head off the public works program nor the other measure of Senator La Follette for direct federal aid. The strengthening of credit facilities through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has failed to improve business. It is believed that by April 15 this will be fully seen by the country; the usual spring upturn will not be forthcoming; and then the only way out is for the government to step in with a well-planned public works program.

England Goes Forward

Doctor Edith Elmer Wood has called attention to the remarkable housing program of the English government. Doctor Wood says in the March 15 Survey:

"On my return recently from a visit to England, my first in several years, the editor of The Survey asked me what had impressed me most in the housing situation over there. The answer was unhesitating: The spectacle of 1,800-odd local authorities, urban and rural, throughout England, Scotland and Wales, quietly and systematically preparing for the complete elimination of their slums, under the supervision of the Ministry of Health, and with substantial financial assistance from the national treasury. If you let the full meaning of the words soak in, you will see how stupendous the implications are. No nation has ever before undertaken such a task.

"This was far from being the only matter of interest. I could have pointed to the 200,000 high-grade cottages built and rented to working people by local authorities since my last visit; but that was the impressive continuance of an already established policy. I could have called attention to the remarkable increase in home ownership among artisan and lower-middle-class families in a nation not previously noted for home ownership. Or I could have mentioned the important new powers in the town and country planning bill. But none of these had the social and economic significance of the nation-wide compulsory slum clearance provided for in the act of 1930. And it should be remembered that, while it was introduced by a Labor ministry, it was adopted by an almost unanimous

Parade of technicians before Senate committee drives home the significance of public works now. Purchasing power only can produce revival. England, though broke, has carried on slum clearance.

parliamentary vote. All the discussion was over matters of detail. It was not opposed at any stage by either the Liberal or Conservative Party as such."

Some of the personages that have stressed the need for public works before the Senate committee are Edward F. McGrady, representing the American Federation of Labor; G. M. Bugniet, secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, financial writer; Col. Sanford E. Thompson, consulting engineer; Frank C. Baldwin, secretary of the American Institute of Architects; Alfred E. Smith, former governor of New York; Willard L. Thorp, economist, Amherst College; W. N. Loucks, economist, University of Pennsylvania; John P. Hogan, consulting engineer, New York; John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers Union; Willard Chevalier, director of engineering publications of the McGraw-Hill Company; John Sloan, New York architect.

Disaster Wide-Spread

Nearly all of these persons including Senator La Follette have stressed the extent of the present disaster. Senator La Follette said:

"It is conservatively estimated that 8,300,000 men and women are trudging the streets looking for work and unable to find it. At least another 7,000,000 are working part time and for greatly reduced wages.

"Six million farmers in the United States have been fighting a losing economic battle ever since 1920. The industrial and financial depression of the last three years has served merely to intensify the deflation which agriculture has experienced for the last 12 years.

"The wage and salary loss of the unemployed, it is estimated, reaches the staggering total of \$20,000,000,000. The purchasing power of 50,000,000 people dependent upon wages and the 30,000,000 people dependent upon agriculture has been withdrawn from the market. This is one of the prime reasons why the depression, now in its third winter, has extended without recovery from 1929 to 1932.

"Up to this time not a dollar of federal funds has been made available for this purpose to supplement funds raised for the most part by taxation on real estate in the several states. A bipartisan combination in the Senate last month defeated the bill to assist cities, counties and states in meeting the problems of unemployment relief. I still believe that Congress will not adjourn without passing such legislation.

Heavy Costs Being Paid

"Unless the federal government does its share in this emergency, the social progress we have made in raising the standard of living in this country will be lost. For years to come we shall be paying the price in the breakdown of health, stunted and undernourished children and disintegration of the moral fiber of millions of our citizens. * * *

"I have proposed use of government credit to finance the expansion of federal, state, county and municipal public

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Courtesy National Housing Association
Even Cleveland, Ohio, a City of Civic Spirit, Has Its Slums.

Unions, Employers, Friends, Honor Ford

OUT upon a hilltop in southern Maryland, beneath two century-old oak trees, under warm sunshine, not far from his own cottage, Charles P. Ford lies buried. Simple folk tend his grave, and a church bell, in a nearby chapel, sounds sweet notes, morning and evening; he has returned home to a humble destination not unlike his humble origin. Hither loving friends carried his body March 30—a beautiful day in early spring—and hither came hundreds to honor the memory of this labor statesman.

Universal comment attested to Ford's widespread influence.

"Thirty years of contact with a human being is the best path to knowledge of that person. Our friendship and association with Ford began at a busy, International convention in Salt Lake City in 1903. It continued to the day of his death. In all that time we found no holes in his armor. He remained the resourceful, constructive, human, kindly, loyal friend and co-worker to the last. We consider it a privilege to have known and worked with such a leader and friend."

CHARLES M. PAULSEN,
President, L. U. No. 134.

P. F. SULLIVAN,
President, Building Trades
Council, Chicago.

GEORGE W. WHITFORD,
Secretary, L. U. No. 3.

"He was a loyal, devoted trade unionist, a capable officer and a valuable friend with your organization. The entire labor movement has sustained a great loss."

WILLIAM GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

"I can realize that not only your Brotherhood has lost an efficient and able officer, but the labor movement a trade unionist of unusual experience and ability in meeting the great issues of the day."

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

"His earnest effort and wise counsel contributed so much to the progress of industrial relations in the electrical construction industry."

ALFRED J. HIXON,
President, Section 18, Electrical Guild of North America.

"His influence for good in the industry is well known to us. His spirit will go marching on, giving courage to those who must finish what he started."

D. A. FLEMING,
Manager, Section 4, Electrical Guild of North America.

"We are both terribly saddened and distressed by the irreparable loss in the

Great demonstration of remarkable hold deceased leader had upon the entire electrical industry and entire labor movement.

passing of one of the finest men and most loyal friends we have ever known."

JOHN G. LIVINGSTON,
FRANK COOPER,
John G. Livingston & Company, New York.

"In his passing you have lost a valuable colleague and the labor movement in general has suffered an irreparable loss."

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Advise the executive council of your organization of our sympathy in the loss of a Brother who forever contended for the rights of the worker."

JOE N. WEBER,
President, American Federation of Musicians.

"I knew of his splendid work and the outstanding position he occupied in the councils of the trade union movement of the country and, too, the high respect in which he was held by the business interests of our nation."

G. L. BERRY,
President, International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union of North America.

"We send our sincere sympathies to his family in their bereavement and to your organization in the loss of a great worker in the cause of trade unionism."

ANDREW J. KENNEDY,
President, Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.

"Regret to learn of death of Charles P. Ford. Your organization and the labor movement have lost one of their best executives."

THOMAS KENNEDY,
Secretary, United Mine Workers of America.

"I knew Charlie Ford well and favorably and feel a personal loss in his passing."

JAMES MALONEY,
President, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

"We share with the officers and members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers the loss sustained in the death of Charles P. Ford, chairman of your executive council,

and who was recognized as one of the outstanding trade unionists."

WILLIAM P. CLARKE,
President, American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

"He was a real union man, intelligent, well-informed, always unflinchingly facing obstacles, and giving his best to promote the right and interest of fellow workers. Our movement can ill afford to lose men of his high character."

G. W. PERKINS,
Secretary, Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

"Our entire movement has sustained a loss hard to bear in the passing of this outstanding officer of your organization."

JAMES WILSON,
President, Pattern Makers' League of North America.

"The labor movement, in general, lost a very valuable man and your organization one of its shining lights."

W. W. BRITTON,
President, Metal Polishers International Union.

"His long record of service to your organization and the labor movement is one to be proud of, and his death ends a record that will long be honored by us all."

E. J. MANION,
President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

"With your organization which Brother Ford served so long and faithfully, we mourn the loss you have sustained, and we express the hope that the example which he set for faithful and efficient service will serve as a guide among the officers and members of your Brotherhood in carrying on the good work of your organization."

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Chairman, Railway Labor Executives' Association.

"I know of no man that I respected or admired more. The Brotherhood has suffered a tremendous loss and the movement one of its strongest links."

A. J. BERRER,
Secretary, Producers Committee on Industrial Relations, Motion Picture Industry.

"Your organization has lost faithful worker and labor movement suffers loss of staunch supporter."

CHARLES P. HOWARD,
President, International Typographical Union.

"I know the electrical workers have lost a splendid executive and am sure his place will be hard one to fill."

FRANK KASTEN,
President, United Brick and Clay Workers of America.

"Organized labor in general and your Brotherhood in particular has lost a faithful friend and champion."

GEO. M. HARRISON,
President, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

"He leaves vacancy in your organization that will be difficult to fill and his services to movement will be lasting monument."

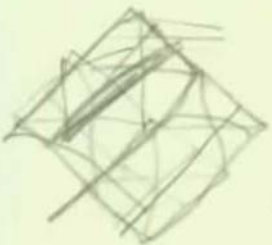
F. H. KNIGHT,
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.
(Continued on page 217)

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Today's Hard Times Paralleled By 1890's

By P. J. KING, Boston Lodge No. 264, International Association of Machinists

A STUDY of American industrial development reveals many facts that prove the "heart-breaking nineties" to be the darkest period in our social history. The times were packed with grim facts that tried men's souls—hard times, business failures, mortgaged farms, and labor disturbances. Corn, selling in Kansas at 10 cents a bushel, was cheaper to burn than coal. Wheat fell to the lowest price ever touched before or since—49 cents a bushel. The tenant farmer in the south, who obtained his supplies by giving the storekeeper a lien on his crop saw no prospect of paying up his account with five-cent cotton. In industrial centers the laborer frequently faced the alternative of reduced wage scale or strike.

The crash was awful. More than 200 railroads went bankrupt. At one time 56,000 miles of railroad and one-quarter of all railroad capital were in receivership—that is to say, in the hands of creditors. All the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh suspended payment (cash) and issued, in lieu of money, their own clearing-house certificates—paper to represent assets that could not be liquidated or, as we now call them, frozen assets. In June, money was loaned on the stock exchange at previously unheard-of figures, and one afternoon became unobtainable at any price, although 360 per cent was bid for it.

The government itself faced bankruptcy. There was a continuous run up on the United States Treasury for gold, like the gold run recently on the bank of England that forced Great Britain to leave the gold standard. It almost happened to this country in the panic of 1893; fear of it caused Europe to call home a great deal of the capital she had been lending here, and that, of course, made everything worse.

Another force that brought about this crisis had its origin in the ever-increasing concentration of wealth in the hands of a few stupid, selfish, willful men who dominated the nation's life. Chauncey M. Depew said: "Fifty men have it in their power, by reason of the wealth which they control, to come together within 24 hours and arrive at an understanding by which every wheel of trade and commerce may be stopped."

William Windom, a former Secretary of the Treasury, disagreed with Depew in that the power to create a panic was limited to four men, "who may at any time, and for reasons satisfactory to themselves, by a stroke of the pen, reduce the value of property in the United States by hundreds of millions. They may at their own will and pleasure, embarrass business, depress one city or locality

Vivid picture of the days of Coxey's Army from the pen of a labor historian.

and build up another, enrich one individual and ruin his competitors, and when complaint is made, coolly reply, 'What are you going to do about it.'"

There was a rising grievance against an invisible power named Special Privilege; a power that was contemptuous of government and people alike, intolerant of restraint. The mind of possessive wealth was arrogant. Wealth asserted the right to project and consolidate itself by will of its own in the old way of thinking. Its new instrument was the trust, which, by habit of flouting weak laws of restraint, had got the idea of accountability only to laws of its own.

Motivated as it was by interests of those in control of the nation's industries, the political life of the United States was rotten to the core. In social and official circles of Washington, men and women talked freely of how much this or that Senator or Congressman had received for his services to such and such a trust or corporation.

On the other hand, there was a growing class of idle rich who had difficulty in finding new thrills in life. Charles and Mary Beard, in their admirable "Rise of American Civilization" tell us of the social life among the rich of that time:

Mad Display of Rich

"At a dinner eaten on horseback, the favorite steed was fed flowers and champagne; to a small black-and-tan dog wearing a diamond collar worth \$15,000 a lavish banquet was tendered; at one function the cigarettes were wrapped in hundred dollar bills; at another, fine

black pearls were given to the diners in their oysters. Then weary of such limited diversions more freakish occasions were contrived, with monkeys seated between the guests; human gold fish swimming about in pools; chorus girls hopping out of pies.

"In lavish expenditures as well as in exotic performances, pleasures were hungrily sought by the fretful rich delivered from the bondage of labor and responsibility. Diamonds were set in teeth; a private carriage and personal valet were provided for a pet monkey; dogs were tied with ribbons to the back seats of victorias and driven out in the park for airings; a necklace costing \$600,000 was purchased for a daughter; \$65,000 was spent for a dressing table; \$75,000 for a pair of opera glasses."

To the worker the panic meant wage cuts or no work at all, lockouts and hopeless strikes, breadlines, cold and hunger. Immigrants continued to come. There were strikes involving hundreds of thousands of desperate men; bitter struggles, one-sided and unfair from the start to finish, were accompanied by violence and bloodshed. The Knights of Labor were nearing their end. But the American Federation of Labor lived through the crisis without any great decline in its vitality.

During the panic, one of the most interesting of the underdog movements was the unique march of the so-called Coxey's army to Washington. "Coxey's army" has since become a byword, a synonym for a tattered aggregation of disreputables. As in many cases, and in spite of the comparatively recent occurrences of the events that gave rise to the phrase, its origin is unknown to many who use it. There was a time, however, when all who could read gained a great deal of information and misinformation about the subject, which caused reactions ranging from uproarious amusement to genuine alarm.

Coxey Got Idea at Home

The movement started in the fall of 1893 at Massillon, Ohio, in the head of one Jacob Selcher Coxey, a Populist in politics. He believed it was the function of Congress, and of the entire government, to relieve social distress. The country was full of misery; thousands starved. Coxey, therefore, issued a proclamation announcing his intention to force, if necessary, those in power to act for the poor, by organizing the unemployed into "peaceable armies and marching them without supplies, begging their way for hundreds of miles, to the capital."

But Coxey's message, as a contemporary historian put it, "came as rain upon thirsty ground." In



Coxey's Army Resting En Route—From an Old Print

(Continued on page 211)

Why Labor's Anti-Injunction Bill Passed

By WILLIAM HABER, Michigan State College

"We may as well frankly face the fact that the bulk of the law (upon labor disputes) is made by the courts—that the social point of view of the judges, particularly of the judges of courts of final jurisdiction, is the most important factor in the decisions in labor cases, which means that the liberalization of the substantive law is largely a matter of educating or selecting the judges." (p. 297)—The Government in Labor Dispute.

DR. EDWIN E. WITTE, Chief of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library and Lecturer in Economics at the University of Wisconsin, has been, for over 20 years, a close student of the use of injunctions in labor disputes and of other aspects of the law in regard to trade unions. His conclusions as to the way out of the present undesirable legal position of the trade unions are presented in a volume of over 300 pages. *The Government in Labor Disputes* (McGraw Hill Book Co., 1932, \$4.00) is the first comprehensive survey of the legal aspects of labor disputes and in the opinion of the reviewer, the most lucid and sound analysis of the many controversial issues thus far written in the United States.

Mr. Witte's analysis, in brief, is this: The public has a large stake in industrial peace. Strikes and lockouts are costly to all parties concerned. The waste and suffering and the danger to public peace which they entail have compelled the government to take cognizance of these disputes and often to interfere. The legislative, executive and especially the judicial branches of the government have all interested themselves in the question. But every phase of governmental intervention has come in for a great deal of criticism. We do not only have more strikes than most other nations, but our strikes are accompanied by more violence. In addition the attitude of our courts is unfair and unjust to labor. The search for a more equitable solution of the legal problems presented by labor disputes, Mr. Witte points out, is a major political issue. Anti-injunction bills have been introduced in Congress and in some of the legislatures. Political platforms pledge correction of the abuses and the courts recognize that these cases are among the most difficult that come before them.

Mr. Witte's treatment of the subject provides an answer to three questions. First, what is the present law of labor disputes? Second, How does it work out? Third, what future policies ought to be adopted?

What is legal or illegal in labor disputes is set down principally in the decision of the courts. These decisions have been influenced by many legal theories applicable to relations between

Review of two books on injunctions reveals growing tide of public opinion against courts. Dr. Witte takes position that Labor should have free hand to protect unions. Dr. McCracken shows that injunctions increase industrial strife.

two individuals which the courts have applied to collective action by labor. Among these doctrines the "conspiracy doctrine" is most important. Combined with other legal theories, the courts have developed a set of rules which throw considerable doubt upon the legality of many indispensable trade union activities.

Union Activities Restricted

As a result, while labor unions are recognized as lawful organizations, many of the necessary activities of labor unions are often held up as unlawful. Thus, strikes for some purposes are illegal in several states. This includes strikes for the closed shop, sympathetic strikes, strikes against non-union material or those involving jurisdictional disputes. But even when the strike may be legal, picketing, so necessary in the conduct of any strike, is legal only when persuasion is used and illegal if the methods employed involve intimidation. But the difference between persuasion and intimidation is not always clear and the decision rests, therefore, with the judge. Boycotts are also illegal in most

states, under our anti-trust laws. The issue in most cases is still "what are the ends in view"? What is the strike about? To the unionist, the strike for the closed shop is directed toward strengthening the organization, toward protecting the union from the competition of the non-union worker. But to the judge (in Massachusetts, for example) such a strike is directed toward injuring the non-union worker and is, therefore, illegal. Only in California are all strikes legal. Elsewhere the bias of the court often determines the legality of a particular action.

The injunction, as used in labor controversies, is the central issue in the conflict. The author found that injunctions have been issued in every state in the union except South Carolina and in addition 508 cases in the Federal Courts. Dr. Witte has made an exhaustive study on the results achieved by the use of injunctions. His findings show that as a method of preventing violence, one of the main objects sought to be achieved by injunctions, they have been a failure. Acts of violence are always illegal. The criminal law is always applicable. But the violation of an injunction makes it possible to punish for contempt of court. The evidence also indicates that more speedy disposition of the cases has not resulted. Strikes have seldom been stopped by injunctions. Only recently have injunctions against the methods used in strikes been effective. There is evidence that injunctions have defeated strikes, but Dr. Witte claims that their effect has been exaggerated.

They have, however, resulted in increasing disrespect for our courts. "The issuance of labor injunctions has done

(Continued on page 219)



Morale of Workers, Filled With a Sense of Injustice, Is Dampened, But Not Broken by Injunctions.

Kansas City Sets Up Standard Craft Courses

By BILL MINKS, L. U. No. 124, Kansas City

JOB security means ability to meet, to adapt one's self, and perhaps to use to an advantage, changes which are constantly occurring. Neither you nor I can prevent these changes taking place in the industrial world, but both you and I may train ourselves so we will be more able thoroughly to adapt ourselves to them. It is quite gratifying to know that many of these changes that have taken place are the direct outgrowth of experience, and that the persons who are responsible for these changes, are the ones who have been able to look back in

Another city sees the value of continued training in electrical science. Practical results early achieved.

meet the requirements of the newer problems which are arising in our trade. These classes come directly under the control of our examining board and are conducted in accordance with our by-laws. In accord with the rulings of the Kansas City Board of Education, a fee of \$14.00 is charged each member enrolled for 50 nights' instruction, except in the class in welding where an additional fee is charged to cover the gas used.

In the organization of the classes the teachers selected were in all cases men who had served for years in electrical work, and were thoroughly grounded in practical work of the trade. The classes are organized on a laboratory basis, and the mathematics, theory and skill of the trade are brought into play as needed, in order that the requirements of these enrolled men might be met.

Membership in the classes is made up of approximately 50 per cent journeymen and 50 per cent apprentices, this accounting for a much higher average age than had been

expected. Our examining board checked very carefully the activities of the classes, and an attendance of 88 per cent of the course time is required, exceptions being made only in cases for sickness, for overtime work, or for other good reasons which would ordinarily keep a man off his job.

During the classes and at their end, real examinations are held in order that the members of the class who do creditable work may receive full credit for their work, as our examining board is unwilling to recognize the work unless the members actually profited from it.

Practical Electricity Class

In this class are enrolled 23 members, who attend two two-hour periods weekly. One hour each class night is devoted to mathematics, while the other hour is devoted to practical electricity. Mr. Hahn is the teacher and Mr. Anderson is the principal of the school. Mr. Hahn is credited by our examining board as being capable of securing high standard of results from our members who attend this class. This class is composed largely of apprentices, and some journeymen who



PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY CLASS

their store of past experiences, and pick out methods which they have been able to use in solving the problems at hand.

Since new and complex changes are constantly taking place, the present day technician must keep step with these changes by constantly striving to apply



ELECTRICAL MACHINERY CLASS

his past experiences and his job knowledge to them. Unfortunately the industrial job does not always afford opportunity and information necessary for the adaptation of the past experiences and the job knowledge to the newer problems involved, and as a result the technician must turn elsewhere to secure this training.

In Kansas City, our L. U. No. 124, in full accord with the above facts, has an arrangement with the Lathrop Polytechnic Institute whereby there is established a series of night school classes which assist our members in securing technical information and skill needed to



WELDING CLASS

have found themselves lacking in mathematical training.

Electrical Machinery Class

In this class are enrolled 22 members who also attend two two-hour periods weekly. Mr. Mathias, the teacher, is



EXAMINING BOARD

held in the highest esteem as an electrical instructor. The majority of men in this class come from the practical electricity class, and after they have attended this class for a period of two years, they find themselves excellently equipped to meet the highly competitive technical problems that constantly confront us.

Welding Class

The welding class is composed principally of journeymen. There are 13 members enrolled and they attend a four-hour period each Saturday morn-

(Continued on page 220)

Executive Council Views Depression Problem

THE regular meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., March 1, 1932, F. L. Kelley presiding.

The chair appointed Council Members Edward Nothnagle and Charles M. Paulsen as audit committee.

The executive council discussed with the officers the financial condition of the International organization as well as existing unemployment in the various localities and then gave consideration to legislation now before Congress affecting our organization and other workers. It was moved and seconded that the council take a recess during which the members could interview United States Senators and Representatives at the Capitol, urging the enactment of relief legislation on injunction abuses in federal courts and legislation in relief of the workers on account of the depression. Motion was adopted and the council took a recess.

When the council reconvened, the International Secretary submitted the following names of members making application for pension:

L. U.	NAME
I. O.	George A. Barnhart.
I. O.	A. E. Corking.
I. O.	George H. Rice.
I. O.	William James Stephenson.
I. O.	Lewis Stern.
I. O.	G. A. Von Schrititz.
I. O.	F. W. Weifenbach, Sr.
3	John J. Carney.
3	Robert S. Day.
3	James R. Howard.
3	William J. Keating.
3	William N. Kopp.
3	Fred Kossatz.
3	Frank Merklein.
3	Frederick Ruppert.
3	Francis P. Turner.
3	August Wieber, Sr.
3	J. P. Slattery.
3	Joseph W. Thompson.
3	George J. Thornton.
3	John C. Schaeffer.
6	William A. Fagan.
6	James McGrath.
6	W. L. Rhys.
9	Max Lindemann.
14	Alexander Nicoll.
28	William W. Gilbert.
41	John Strassner.
134	F. B. Davisson.
134	B. Dolsing.
134	A. D. Johnson.
134	John C. Morrissy.
134	Lee McElheny.
134	W. J. Newton.
134	Frank J. O'Byrne.
134	William A. Rowland.
134	J. D. McDermott.
134	C. H. Shenoha.
134	Dan Battle.
134	Charles D. Ensign.
245	Henry Facker.
267	P. Humphrey.
267	John F. Reynolds.

Minutes of meeting of the International Executive Council, March 1, 1932.

328	Thomas Houlihan.
595	Joe Poirier.
617	Charles Tunberg.
713	Herman Miller.
716	W. C. Welch.

An examination of the applicants' records show them qualified in accordance with the constitution. It was moved and seconded that the pensions be granted. Motion carried.

The following applications were considered:

L. U.	NAME
I. O.	James J. Coakley.
245	James Shea.
694	E. C. Cleverly.

Inasmuch as the standings of these members do not conform with Section 2 of Article XII of the constitution, their applications were rejected with the understanding that their cases would be reopened at a future meeting in the event additional information justifying reconsideration is filed with the council.

The appeal of John J. Young, Jr., from action of Local Union No. 3 was considered by the council. A review of the evidence showed that the appellant had not followed the provisions of the constitution in first appealing his case to the vice president. It was moved and seconded that the secretary of the council advise the member why the council could not consider his appeal. Motion was adopted.

The appeal of W. A. Gaines from the decision of International President Broach in the controversy of W. A. Gaines vs. Local Union No. 1141 was considered. After the council reviewed all the facts in the case, it was moved and seconded that the council sustain the decision of the International President and the secretary of the council stand instructed to have transcribed and sent to both the appellant and defendant local union a copy of the decision of the council sustaining the decision of the International President. Motion was adopted.

The appeal of Stephen Radgowsky from the decision of International President Broach in the controversy of Stephen Radgowsky vs. Local Union No. 3 was considered. Following a review of all the facts in the case, it was moved and seconded that the council sustain the decision of the International President and that the secretary of the council stand instructed to have the decision of the council transcribed and sent to both the appellant and defendant local union. Motion was adopted.

The appeal of Hyman Levinson from the decision of International President Broach in the controversy of Hyman Levinson vs. Local Union No. 3 was considered. After a review of all the facts in the case, it was moved and seconded that the decision of the International President be sustained but that on account of mitigating circumstances, the assessment be reduced to \$50, and that the secretary of the council stand instructed to send a copy of the decision of the council to both the appellant and the defendant local union. Motion was adopted.

The appeal of Job Braen from the decision of International President

(Continued on page 218)

Knights of the Singing Wires

By MARGARET N. MARTIN, in the Detroit News.

When the north wind blows its sleety breath,
And you hug your cheery fires,
There's a man who often fights with Death—
A knight of the singing wires.

He'd laugh at you if you told him so—
He's a wholesome sort of a guy;
He gallantly battles ice and snow
And he never questions . . . why.

And when he feels the stinging pelt
Of an icy sheath of snow,
He relies on God . . . and his safety belt
To keep him from below.

He doesn't think he's brave at all
As he snips, snips, with his pliers;
He's the man who completes your frantic call;
He's a knight of the singing wires.
Sent in by Albert B. Holmquist,
1993 Fullerton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Member of L. U. No. 58.

Spring's Coming, and New Attitude on Birds

By HAROLD K. WHITFORD, L. U. No. 3, Nature Study Director, Kip Bay Boys' Club

TOO much cannot be said and done for the protection of hawks and owls, fast-vanishing birds of prey. What is to become of them? How many will there be a few years hence if such unjustifiable wholesale slaughter, as on one occasion in New Jersey 900 of their kind, in a single day continues? And why this killing?

These handsome birds are doomed—there is a price on their heads—all be-

NOTE: The Photographs Used in This Article Are Taken From Mounted, Not Live, Specimens.



American Museum of Natural History, New York
GREAT HORNED OWL

The Only Owl on the Black List. Does Much Damage to Poultry.

cause they are not understood and the belief that they are destructive has been so closely imbedded in the minds of those responsible for their destruction, through legend, tradition or "what have you" that they refuse to understand.

The passenger pigeon, not so long ago, could be seen without much difficulty. Today, where can one be found? They have been wiped out, or nearly so. Where is the wild turkey today, when less than 50 years ago they were still quite common in the woods of the State of New York and less than 100 years ago they were abundant. Two of the most common game birds gone from the forests forever. Does the same fate await hawks and owls or will something be done to prevent further destruction?

Hawks and owls are beneficial. This is a fact that has been proved by the biological survey of the United States government. Of the fifty species of hawks and owls in this country, there are only four hawks, namely, Cooper's Hawk, Goshawk, Pidgeon Hawk, Sharp-Shinned Hawk and one owl, namely, the Great Horned Owl, that are really destructive.

Among the hawks that are quite common and should be protected are the Red Tailed Hawk, Red Shouldered Hawk, Rough-Legged Hawk, Broad-Winged Hawk and Swainson's Hawk. The most common of those destructive to game and poultry is the Cooper's Hawk, which is found almost everywhere on the North American continent.

Hawks that soar over open country

Birds have more than decorative uses. They are a definite aid to farmers. This well-known nature authority advocates laws to halt wholesale slaughter of hawks and owls.

are usually thought to be the destroyers of the farmers' poultry and are, therefore, condemned, while in reality they keep rats, mice and insects in check.

The erroneous terms, "hen hawk" and "chicken hawk," applied to some hawks, principally the Red Tailed Hawk and the Red Shouldered Hawk are gravely unjust. It is a mistake that is hard to "live down," for no other two hawks are hardly more important to agriculture than the two mentioned above because of their activity in connection with the extermination of the "pesky" rodent.

Laws Should Be Enacted

Why should all suffer because of the few destructive species? Before it is too late, action should be taken. Intelligent laws should be created and enforced for the protection of these carnivorous birds; not alone for the present generation is their preservation important, but far more so for those of the next generation. They belong to us to protect and preserve for those who will come after us.

How are these birds beneficial to



American Museum of Natural History, New York
RED SHOULDERED HAWK

A Most Beneficial Hawk, Which Not Only Should Be Protected, But Is in Need of Protection.

mankind? What do they do to justify their existence and protection? Just this, the chief food of most species consists of injurious rodents and insects. This is absolutely true, for scientific investigation of the stomach contents of thousands of hawks and owls has disclosed that very little fowl or game is included in the diet of these birds and in many cases none at all. It is needless to mention the destruction of crops that is wrought by rodents and insects. This alone proves the worth of these



American Museum of Natural History, New York
BARN OWL—ADULT

Probably the Best Mouser and Ratter in the Owl Group. By All Means Refrain From Killing.

birds and the necessity for protection.

The following figures from Fisher's "Hawks and Owls of the United States in Their Relation to Agriculture" are definite proof of the above statement.

Broad Winged Hawk—65 specimens examined. Not one contained poultry or game; only two had small birds. The rest contained mice and other small mammals, insects, reptiles, batrachians and other small invertebrates.

Sparrow Hawk—320 specimens examined and one and only one held a game bird. None held poultry; 215 held insects; 101 held mice and other small mammals. There were 29 empty.

Red-Shouldered Hawk—320 specimens examined. Two contained poultry and one held game. The rest held mice, reptiles, insects, batrachians, etc.

Rough-Legged Hawk—49 specimens examined. Forty specimens held mice, the majority having from three to eight mice apiece. Not one of these Rough-Legged Hawks contained birds or game of any kind.

Great Aid to Farmer

Where is the destruction to song birds, poultry and game for which hawks and owls are invariably blamed? Are hawks not economically important enough to receive protection? Should

(Continued on page 222)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXI.

Washington, D. C., April, 1932

No. 4

The Rising Tide

There is plenty of evidence that a tide of rebellious sentiment is rising in this country. This is not confined merely to the unemployed, nor to the wage-earning groups. It has reached many of the higher salaried men, and to the management class. The prolonged depression furnishes the background for this insurgent movement, but it is the cool indifference to anything but their own interests manifested by the banking and governing group, which goads a large section of the population to say, "We want a new deal."

The dramatic, formidable and successful bi-partizan rebellion in the House against the sales tax bill—written principally by Banker Bernard Baruch—is but another symptom. Reactionary newspapers would have us believe that this rebellion was merely political, the work of ambitious, near-sighted politicians seeking to get and keep office. It never seems to occur to them that the sales-tax insurrection in the House was the work of young, patriotic, sober men, closer to the minds and hearts of the people than the newspapers themselves.

The frigid indifference of the banking group to the people's plight persists. All that the bankers and their friends want is to save the gold standard, reimburse themselves, and avoid fair taxation. They have not been above soaking the government. They have shown willingness to dump their worthless paper into the lap of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; their unpatriotic zeal has had an airing upon the senate floor. The much touted credit stabilization plan appears to be moving in a deadly circle; from banker to finance corporation, from corporation to railroad debtors, back to banker. How can business get well if transactions outside this deadly circle are paralyzed? Nothing constructive has been done for business. Wage-cutting goes on. Public works are halted. Unemployment is increased. Nothing is improved but the disposition of bankers to take advantage of the situation.

No wonder people are restive! They can see no end of deflation. They want an end. They will get it, if it means sweeping the elder bosses upon the scrap-heap.

We may expect to see many changes in the next five years. Much good can come out of the present impasse; but that good must be created by courage, intelligence, and competency. If the elder bosses haven't these qualities, the nation will get bosses who have.

Issues The issues in this country grow clearer each day.

They turn upon national policy. Shall the American standard of living be destroyed in favor of the Asiatic and European? Shall industrial policies, affecting the lives of millions, be worked out and controlled by international bankers with huge holdings in foreign nations as well as their own, or by management in touch with the persons at home who work, and the persons who consume? Shall a managed economy be set up under which production goes forward in an orderly way so that men who want to work, may work, and persons who want food, may get it, or shall the present chaotic set-up be continued on a deflationary plan, in order to enrich bond gamblers, and international speculators? Shall organized labor be broken and destroyed, and a system of docile regimentation be instituted in order that there shall be no checks upon the speculative activities of international finance?

These are grave issues, fraught with heavy meaning for all men, not only wage-earners but business men, farmers, managers, small bankers, large industrialists—in short to all citizens who lie outside the narrow circle of international financiers. It would be easy to end the present intolerable situation, if business men would only see clearly what international juggling is doing to them. If manufacturers saw that it is international juggling which is destroying business, and not the fanciful high wages of organized labor, manufacturers would act more intelligently.

The present mad slide down the business toboggan can be stopped only by jobs through public works, only by battling wage-cutting, only by increasing purchasing power, and only by kicking finance out, and putting engineering management in.

Double Double-Cross It has been remarked that there are many enlightened employers in the electrical construction industry. This is true. There are some that have made, and are capable of making, great contributions to the industry. There are also unscrupulous employers. Unfortunately these appear to multiply in time of depression, that is, the opportunity for them to ply their ugly practices is greater. It has recently come to our attention that in a certain city an employer mulcted a large customer. He lifted his profit all along the line, to a point that was obviously corrupt. When taken to task by the outraged customer, he replied, "The union forced me to charge you that." For cold effrontery, cheap passing of the buck, anti-social knavery this excuse has not been equalled. It does more to tear down decent conditions and honorable relations in the industry than a dozen open-shoppers. When an anti-union employer libels the union, discount can be made. But when a reputedly union employer, under the guise of protecting a customer, defends his crooked practices by pretending the union is responsible for them, he damages the union irreparably. The union should not stand for such knavery. Such an employer should be forced to end his slander.

The union fixes its wage rates. It seeks to fix its rates at a scale sufficient to create a decent standard of living for its members. The union has nothing to do with fixing rates

charged for labor by employers. These rates are the sole responsibility of the employer—usually they are fair—that is ascertained, after long experience, as labor cost plus overhead plus profit. Yet the union can take no responsibility for them. It repudiates any attempt by any contractor to saddle it with his crookedness.

Blind Invention "It is not surprising to learn that an unusually large number of important labor-saving devices has been perfected during the past 12 months and that machine products have made further devastating inroads upon hand-made goods." Thus the New York Journal of Commerce sums up a continuing tendency—a trend laden with danger to every American workman.

This tendency began 20 years ago, but has been given awful impetus during the last decade. How powerful its logic is, is indicated by the fact that it increases during a depression which has left the purchasing power of 40 per cent of the population seriously impaired. Surely such a blind force should have intelligent direction.

Invention of the automatic type-setter has been announced. This is operated by a photo-electric cell, which is agitated by light shining upon characters of a printed code, prepared upon a typewriter. When the reporter strikes the keys, the article is written, and the type is set at the same time. In other words, the linotype operator is omitted.

Where the end of this unnatural elimination of men reaches can easily be foreseen. Only planned production can adequately protect workers.

Sales Tax Boomerang The sacking of the sales tax program by the bi-partisan insurgent group in the House has meaning far beyond the surface. The sales tax is not a new form of taxation. It has been a pet of the privileged classes in all countries for years. We predicted two years ago that it would be offered as a panacea by the subsidized press and by the bankers. We were not mistaken. It has been put forward with concerted planning, action, and zeal, and with a blare of publicity, and with a bitter tirade against all opposition.

There is little doubt if it had been accepted, it would have been fastened upon the country permanently. Its scope would have been gradually widened to include every commodity, and as its scope widened, just taxes upon large incomes and other forms of anti-social wealth, would have been decreased, or removed altogether. This would have been a calamity for every wage-earner.

There is little doubt also that the retail merchant group, and certain manufacturers were not entirely delighted with the sales tax bill. It would have acted as a drag on sales, and it would have served them in a worse way. It would have given the government a ticket to enter their private offices, and scan their books at will. What an ironical turn! The business group crying, "take the government out of business," at the same time working for a sales tax to put the government in the center of their private offices.

Make no mistake about it. Despite wholesale propaganda from subsidized newspapers, the general sales tax remains a

device to shift taxes away from the rich to the poor. The cry "soak the rich" may seem to be a defense of the sales tax, but it contains justice. Who should pay taxes but those who are best able to pay for them!

What Kind of Labor Movement? From time to time big business men have professed—if not friendship—at least, a civic interest in the American Federation of Labor, its philosophy, its methodology, its aspirations and aims. Yet to this date, this interest has never gone beyond a professed status, and in some instances the interest has taken on a hypocritical air, inasmuch as big business men have proffered an olive branch in public and carried on in secret a legal, financial, and propaganda drive against the labor movement and all it stands for.

One would think in this time of unrest that big business men would take a more thoughtful attitude toward the whole question of industrial relations. What kind of labor movement do they want in this country? What do we see? We see wholesale wage-cuts. We see no constructive effort to create jobs. We see no lessening of the anti-union activities of such bodies as the League for Industrial Rights, and the American Plan. We see no disposition to stop the poison work of spies, stool-pigeons, agents provocateur, and such creators of industrial bitterness.

Perhaps big business men do not want a constructive labor movement in this country. Perhaps they want warfare between labor and capital. Perhaps they want curtailed production, sabotage, and all the other accoutrements of class warfare.

If they were wise they would act differently. For there is going to be a labor movement in this country. If it is not one kind, it is going to be another. If it is not the kind that contributes to American technology, it will be the kind that thwarts it.

It may well be that the service performed by the American Federation of Labor in heading off pay slashes in the U. S. government will mark a turning point in deflation. If the enemies of labor had succeeded in cutting the salaries and wages of the federal employees, then this would have been the signal for new cuts in private business concerns. What ails business today is paralyzed purchasing power. New wage cuts would be the worst possible thing at this time.

When Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Mr. Arthur Brisbane and the other spellbinders of the hypocritical Hearst press were frothing at the mouth because their pet sales tax program was defeated in the House of Representatives, and were emitting a disgusting tirade of abuse against the people's representatives as agents of Moscow on the front pages of the Hearst papers, an interesting news item was carried on the inside. This news dispatch emanated from Paris, told how Paris was without any movies, drama, or cabaret entertainment because all amusement groups had gone on strike to protest against the sales tax on admissions. France is the most conservative country in the world, and the sales tax has not worked there. Nor does it work anywhere else.



WOMAN'S WORK



SALES TAX FROM A WOMAN'S ANGLE

By SALLY LUNN

THE effort to load the cost of the depression upon the flat pocketbooks of small consumers by means of a manufacturers' sales tax met a well-merited defeat in the House of Representatives March 24, but the skirmishings of Wall Street and wealth indicate that the "House of Have" is not at all satisfied to assume its part of the tax burden, and, although beaten for the time being, will not be content to let the sales tax rest in its grave forever. Like John Barleycorn, it is not dead, but sleeping, and always ready for resurrection.

Let all working people offer their gratitude and votes to the group of courageous men, of both parties, who broke loose from party machines to strike the tax from the revenue bill. Headed by LaGuardia, Republican, of New York, they included such independent thinkers as Doughton, of North Carolina; Swing, of California; Byrns, of Tennessee; Frear, of Wisconsin; Howard, of Nebraska, and Paul Kvale, of Minnesota, sole Farmer-Labor Representative.

Present plans for the revenue measure include increasing postage from two to three cents on first class mail; percentage tax on automobiles, trucks, and parts; tax on radios and phonographs, cosmetics, soft drinks and other luxuries. Increased income and inheritance taxes brought surtaxes up to the war-time rate, amid growls from the rich.

You will probably hear plenty of assertions that the progressive group who squelched the sales measure are wild reds, that they have government credit tottering, that they caused drastic losses in the stock market and ruined the Democratic party's chances in the coming election. The privileged class owns plenty of newspapers, magazines and other mouthpieces to broadcast their displeasure.

It was estimated that the sales tax, as originally introduced, would yield something over \$600,000,000 a year. A lot of money! A very large part of it would come out of the pockets of the large number of consumers who get a small part of the total income of this country. It was a tax on the very necessities of the poor. The working man whose income is small and precarious, has little

margin for savings or investments; almost every cent he makes must go for bitterly needed commodities. As prices went down, wages also hit the toboggan, and millions have been deprived of any income at all. A tax on sales would serve as a lever to pry wages and prices further apart. Either it would result in a stiffening of prices, in case the manufacturer added the tax onto the price of the finished article (with manufacturers of the materials in the article adding in their share of the tax all along the line) or, if, as adherents of the tax suggested, manufacturers afraid of putting a damper on sales, should be able to "absorb" the tax by "economies" in manufacture, it would mean that the loss would inevitably be passed on to labor in the form of wage cuts.

Either way, labor would pay the tax.

The burden would not fall equally on all consumers. It would hit the weakest the hardest. The adherents of wealth have been raising a hullabaloo against one class being taxed more heavily than others. They object to being taxed in accordance with their ability to pay. But the sales tax is a tax that hits one class harder than others and it taxes in direct ratio to the citizen's DISability to pay; in other words, the less income a man makes, the larger proportion of it would be collected in taxes on sales.

Imagine, if the tax had gone through, the situation of a \$3-a-day factory worker. Not only would he have to pay a tax on every manufactured article he bought, but his own employer would have been provided with a new excuse to cut wages.

Don't you think it is more difficult for a \$3-a-day worker to get the price of a pair of shoes—even \$2.98 shoes—than it is for the man who draws \$1,000 a day to buy a pair of \$20 shoes? Which one is more likely to feel the addition of a tax to the price of his purchase? To which one does the tax represent a larger proportion of his total income? You know the answer.

That is why we say the sales tax is a tax levied against the class least able to pay it.

Some day perhaps even bankers will be smart enough to see that when a nation's industries depend on mass pro-

duction you cannot have prosperity when you place obstacles between production and consumption. What we need is a large and eager group of consumers who want a vast variety of machine-made articles and have the money in their hands all ready to pay for the goods. We want people who are able to waste a bit—throw away the kettle when it gets a hole in it and buy a new one instead of mending the old one. We want plenty of two-car families who buy new cars often. We want free spenders with the money to pay. That is what we want for mass-production, machine-made prosperity. The machines can produce faster than people can use up, so we cannot have thrift and economy and hoarding in such a system.

Before the crash, when labor's wages were considered abnormally high, workers were only receiving a small proportion of the value of the goods they produced. The rest was soaked up by owners, managers, bond-holders, stockholders, bankers, politicians, corporation lawyers and other non-producers.

I think I'm safe in saying that the farther up a person is in the scale of wealth and position, the less of the products of the machine he will buy. His clothing is made to order. His rugs are hand-woven and imported. His motor car has a made-to-order body. His furniture is hand made, perhaps by a workman who lived, died, and whose wages were spent a hundred years ago. Everything that surrounds him, so far as is possible, and certainly all the costly things, are the work of artists and hand craftsmen. Very small is the proportion of his wealth that goes for products of machine mass production.

How are we going to have any success with mass production when the people who drain such a large part of the value derived therefrom will spend it with the hand craftsmen across the water?

The producer must be an equally successful consumer in order to make mass production work. Wages in this country were never high enough. There were too many non-producers soaking up the gravy. Now we have conditions a great deal worse, for the worker has taken a wage cut and two of his brother's children to board.

Let's not forget the Representatives who threw party lines overboard to do a service to the overloaded consumer.



"Patriotic" colors in a smart new outfit of Celanese Crepe Caranese. Red and white cross at bodice, red and blue trim the coat.

RE

The coat dress of crinkly Crepe Ondese is green with border in a sunny yellow. A criss-cross scarf gives a double breasted effect.



Sunny Frocks For Sunny Days

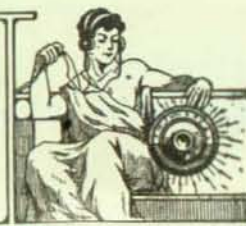
by courtesy, Celanese Corp. of America.



Plain and printed Celanese Glamorese, a cool, summery canton crepe, are used in the above ensemble. Jacket and dress trimmed with pleating.



RADIO

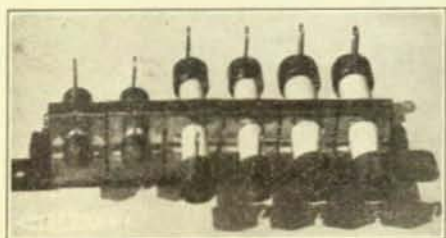


RADIO ELECTRICAL SET-UP DESCRIBED

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Mem. A. I. E. E., Mem. I. R. E.

Ingenious methods employed in present-day radio parts and sets make for low prices without sacrificing performance.

KING Solomon in all his glory and power and wealth could not begin to command the variety of entertainment that is available to any present-day American by the simple twist of the hand. Radio, the greatest gift of science to the modern home, has been made available to the masses by ingenious design, volume production and widespread distribution. And no matter how much living costs and earnings may drop, it may be expected that



Inexpensive Metallized Resistors Ganged For a Resistance Network of Typical Present-Day Radio Set.

radio will keep step so as to remain always available to the most humble home.

That any product as intricate as radio should be so low in price is no mere accident. For years radio manufacturers have concentrated on the proposition of reducing costs and at the same time selling prices to the utmost, once the burden of broadcasting was shifted to other shoulders. If set manufacturers had to support the cost of radio programs, as in the early days of 1921, it is certain that radio sets would still be selling at high prices in order to provide ample margin for the broadcasting activities. But with the matter reduced to straight manufacturing and merchandising, radio manufacturers have gone after low costs in what is probably the most competitive race in the world.

Fully to appreciate the present-day radio set prices, we must glance back several years to the offerings of other days. Let's drop back to 1924, for example, and notice the \$150 price asked and obtained for the average five-tube battery-operated neodyne, table model receiver of that period. In addition to the \$150, the tubes had to be bought as well as the loudspeaker, storage battery and B-batteries. If the owner desired to charge the storage battery himself, a recharger costing about \$18 more, had to be added to the bill. The usual installation ran in the neighborhood of \$250, while the operating cost was certainly as high as 10 cents per hour in most instances.

Advances In Design

And then today's contrast. A better radio receiver, complete and entirely self-con-

tained, even to the tubes, housed in an attractive console cabinet, can be bought for \$60 or less. Midget cabinet sets can be bought for as low as \$19 with tubes. In sensitivity, selectivity, tone, volume, ease of operation and long life, the present-day offerings leave little to be desired. The operating cost is under one cent per hour. Engineering developments, like those in other industries, during the past few years have made way for lower prices while maintaining performance and quality.

Low set prices begin with radio materials and parts. This industry has been relentless in its search for new materials, not only for given characteristics at minimum cost, but also in the matter of ease of moulding and machining. Bakelite, cold-moulded plastics, special porcelains and high-grade ceramics, hard rubber and fibre, have found their highest development in meeting the demands of the radio industry.

Die casting plays a big part in the electrical as well as the mechanical end of the present radio set. Many components are die cast, and with an accuracy that is almost uncanny. The ganged tuning condensers, for instance, which must maintain accurate electrical step throughout the entire range of frequencies in the broadcast wave band, are made possible by the most accurate assembly and die casting operations. A few years ago it was considered an achievement to match several condenser units for tandem operation by a single tuning knob. Today the ganged condensers are turned out by the thousands, all matched, ready to be assembled on the radio chassis. Likewise with the inductance coils wound to a given value with never a deviation.

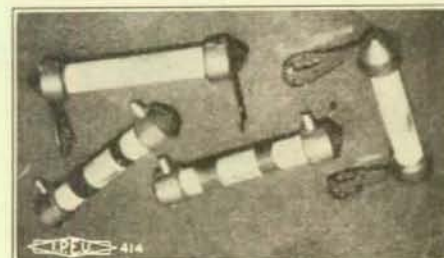
We may recall the bus bar wiring of the earlier radio sets. The square silvered copper wire was bent at right angles for turns and jump-overs, presenting a pretty sight to the eyes prying into the "innards" of the radio receiver. The components were carefully screwed to a wooden baseboard or again a hard rubber or bakelite sub-panel. Today, the parts are riveted to a metal platform, while the wiring is a veritable mess of wires running in all directions and including the inserted resistors and by-pass condensers. To speed up assembly, many manufacturers use hammer-driven, self-threading screws for holding components in place. Actually, the present-day not so beautiful wiring is said to be far more efficient than the parallel, geometrically arranged bus bar wiring of eight years ago.

Condensers Save Money

It is in the fixed condensers that some real economy comes in. In most of the present low-priced receivers, small vertical aluminum cans are conspicuous in the chassis assembly. These are the electrolytic condensers, which represent one of the largest savings in gaining low cost. These

condensers take the place of bulky and costly paper dielectric condensers, and, when properly designed and made, actually offer definite advantages over paper condensers.

Electrolytic condensers are based on a very old electrical discovery to the effect that if an alternating current is applied across a cell consisting of an aluminum electrode in certain electrolytes, current will flow through the cell when the electrolyte is positive with respect to the aluminum electrode. No current will flow when the current reverses, so that the aluminum is positive with respect to the electrolyte, provided a certain critical voltage is not



Typical Metallized Resistor Units in Ceramic Tubing, Employed in Present-Day Radio Sets.

exceeded. The rectifier action is caused by the formation of a very thin film on the aluminum electrode. This film becomes the dielectric between the two conducting electrodes—aluminum and electrolyte—and due to its minute thickness, it provides for a condenser of enormous capacity in comparison with bulk. Thus the average small aluminum can contains an eight microfarad unit, whereas little more than a one microfarad paper condenser could be packed into the same space for the given 500-volt working voltage. Also, the cost of the electrolytic condenser is but a fraction of the cost of a corresponding paper dielectric condenser.

In addition to the high-voltage electrolytic condensers in metal cans or cardboard containers for filter circuit requirements, there are various types of compact cardboard wrapped and paper wrapped low-voltage electrolytic condensers for by-pass functions.

Resistors Do Their Bit

Another important saving is in the resistor field. The sets of several years ago which ushered in the socket radio era, were usually provided with wire-wound resistors, particularly for the voltage divider network. Today, wire-wound resistors are hardly employed at all in the usual run of radio receivers. Instead, compact, low cost resistors are employed of the carbon type, the paint type or the metallized resistor type. The carbon type is simply a solid carbon rod which includes certain other in-

(Continued on page 220)

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

Fractions—Common and Uncommon Research Laboratory

If you had been in Schenectady several months ago, you might have seen a remarkable public demonstration of television. A complete vaudeville program was sent "through the ether"; the actors were two miles away from the theater, and yet the audience "saw" and "heard" them perfectly. And mind you, the performance was staged not just once, but several times, and on regular theatre schedule. Thousands of people went to see the demonstration and came away convinced that television is really possible. Furthermore, they came away talking about scanning discs, photoelectric tubes, and glow lamps—and, so far as I know, everyone completely overlooked one of the "gadgets" that made the demonstration possible.

Of course, you must have photoelectric tubes. These electric eyes are able to "see" much more rapidly than human eyes. That means that if you want to broadcast the picture of a man, you don't have to send the whole thing at once. You can chop up the picture into a lot of little parts and let the photo tube "see" each little part separately. That makes it much easier to send pictures by radio, and on the receiving end you fit it so that each little piece of the total picture is fitted into its proper place—something like fitting tiles into designs on the bathroom floor. The scanning disc is the gadget that chops the original picture into pieces—and a similar disc in the receiving set puts the pieces together again.

It's a good idea, this sending pictures piecemeal, but when it was first tried it didn't work so well. Everyone remembers the story of "Humpty-Dumpty—All the King's Horses," to say nothing of "All the King's Men Couldn't Put Humpty Together Again." It was much the same way with those first television picture. The receiving apparatus got all the little pieces of the original picture, but it had a great deal of trouble putting them together again in the right order. Today the job is done, and done well, by a tiny electric motor; the engineers didn't use horses, but horsepower, and fractional horsepower at that, to do a very difficult job. And yet the motor seldom gets a word of praise.

Let's leave television for the moment and say a word about the talking moving picture. In general there are two ways of making a moving picture "talk." One way is to make a phonograph record at the same time the camera is taking the picture, and then play the record while the picture is being shown. That doesn't sound like a hard thing to do; the difficult part is to keep the sound record in step with the picture—"synchronize" sound and scene. Now that word "synchronize" is made up of a couple of Greek words meaning "time" and "together," and for quite a while the business of exactly synchronizing the voice and the picture was all Greek to the people who tried it. And it isn't so easy as it sounds, either. Here's an experiment that will show you one reason why it isn't easy.

Step out on the front lawn some day and draw two circles. Suppose you fastened one end of a five-foot string to a stake and then, holding the string tight, walked all around the stake. Then replace the five-

foot string by one 10 feet long, and walk around again. In the second case you'd have twice as far to walk—so that, if you were going to get around both circles in the same length of time, you'd have to walk twice as fast in the second case.

That's just one of the problems the needle that makes or reproduces the talking moving picture has to solve. The film is running through the camera in a straight line, and at a uniform speed. But the needle has to cut a spiral groove in a soft wax disc, and each time around the distance it travels is a little bit more, or a little bit less—depending, of course, on whether the needle starts at the inside and works outward, or starts at the outside and works inward. Here again the tiny motor—the little fellow whose ability to do work is rated only in fractions of a horsepower, but whose other abilities make possible accurate speed adjustment and speed control—is a most important member of the film.

These small motors do their work so quietly, so reliably, that they are often overlooked. "Little ones should be seen and not heard," 'tis true, but the half and the quarter horsepower, the eight and the sixteenth horsepower motors are seldom seen, rarely heard from, and almost never heard of. Television and talking pictures are, of course, just two of many, many jobs done by motors whose power ratings are expressed in common fractions. Washing, sewing, ironing machines, dishwashers, refrigerators, even exercisers, depend on fractional horsepower motors. The fan that keeps you cool in summer, and "the hand that 'shovels oil' into your burner to keep you warm in winter"—both depend on fractional horsepower motors.

Electric motors are so exactly the right sort of servant to do so many jobs; we often fail to appreciate their usefulness. Just try to imagine a gasoline engine driving a vacuum cleaner as you walk it across the living room carpet. Or a steam engine furnishing the power that beats eggs, squeezes lemons, and grinds up meat in the kitchen! Certainly electricity is the most convenient, most available form of energy for many purposes. And the original idea of making electricity move something continuously goes back about 100 years to two men, one an Englishman named Faraday, and the other an American, Joseph Henry, who for some years was a school teacher in Albany. To Faraday and Henry we owe the discovery of the principle that makes motors "mote"; to hundreds of scientists and engineers, working skilfully, patiently and with increasingly effective tools each year goes the credit for the compact, efficient and sturdy motors of today.

And, speaking of more effective tools, I think it will be permissible to tell you something of a brand new tool—or tube—which has just been developed in the laboratories at Schenectady. It may be difficult to see the connection between this new vacuum tube and the fractional horsepower motor—and, in truth, the connection isn't either direct or obvious. But vacuum tubes have helped us to do so many new things; it won't be long before they are serving every branch of engineering. Just to illustrate: Electric motors have a lot of iron in their makeup. The doctor puts iron in medicine for sick people to give them

strength, and the engineer puts iron into a motor to strengthen its magnetic personality. Now magnetism is somewhat of a puzzling business. Scientists since the time of Faraday and Henry have known how to make use of magnetism in building motors, transformers, and other electrical gadgets, but no one knows much about why the iron behaves as it does when it is magnetized. As vacuum tubes were perfected, it became possible to measure, accurately, smaller and smaller electrical quantities—so now there are scientists using vacuum tube devices to penetrate still further into the mysteries of magnets. Such information, once obtained, will have a direct application to electric motors.

But to return to this new tube. Because vacuum tubes are able to "sense the presence" of extremely small amounts of energy, and then make this tiny incoming energy control a much larger amount, they have been used to measure—detect—small quantities of electric current. The ammeter on the dashboard of your car is a current-detecting, current-measuring device. Such an ammeter will do a satisfactory job of indicating the current flowing through the battery of your car, but it wouldn't do so well if you asked it to measure, accurately, the current through an X-ray tube, which is 1,000 times smaller. The point is: your yardstick, your measuring instrument, whatever it is, must be properly related to the thing being measured. A yardstick would do well enough to measure the size of the plot of ground your house occupies, but it wouldn't do at all to measure the thickness of a sheet of paper.

Vacuum tubes—that is, ordinary ones—are very effective tools in measuring small currents. But even they have their limitations. Astronomers are people who try to make physics laboratories out of far-distant stars, by measuring the minute quantities of heat and light such stars send to our earth. Even vacuum tubes haven't been too successful in giving astronomers the accurate measurements they'd like to have.

The reason accurate determinations couldn't be made is somewhat like that connected with the paper and the yardstick. You can read a yardstick pretty accurately down to eighths of an inch, but when it comes to measuring thickness of paper—which may be five or 10 thousandths of an inch—the yardstick fails miserably in what the engineer would call the "grid circuit of the tube." These stray currents are very small—they interfere in no way with the usual operation of the tubes—but such currents are large in comparison with the ones astronomers have to work with.

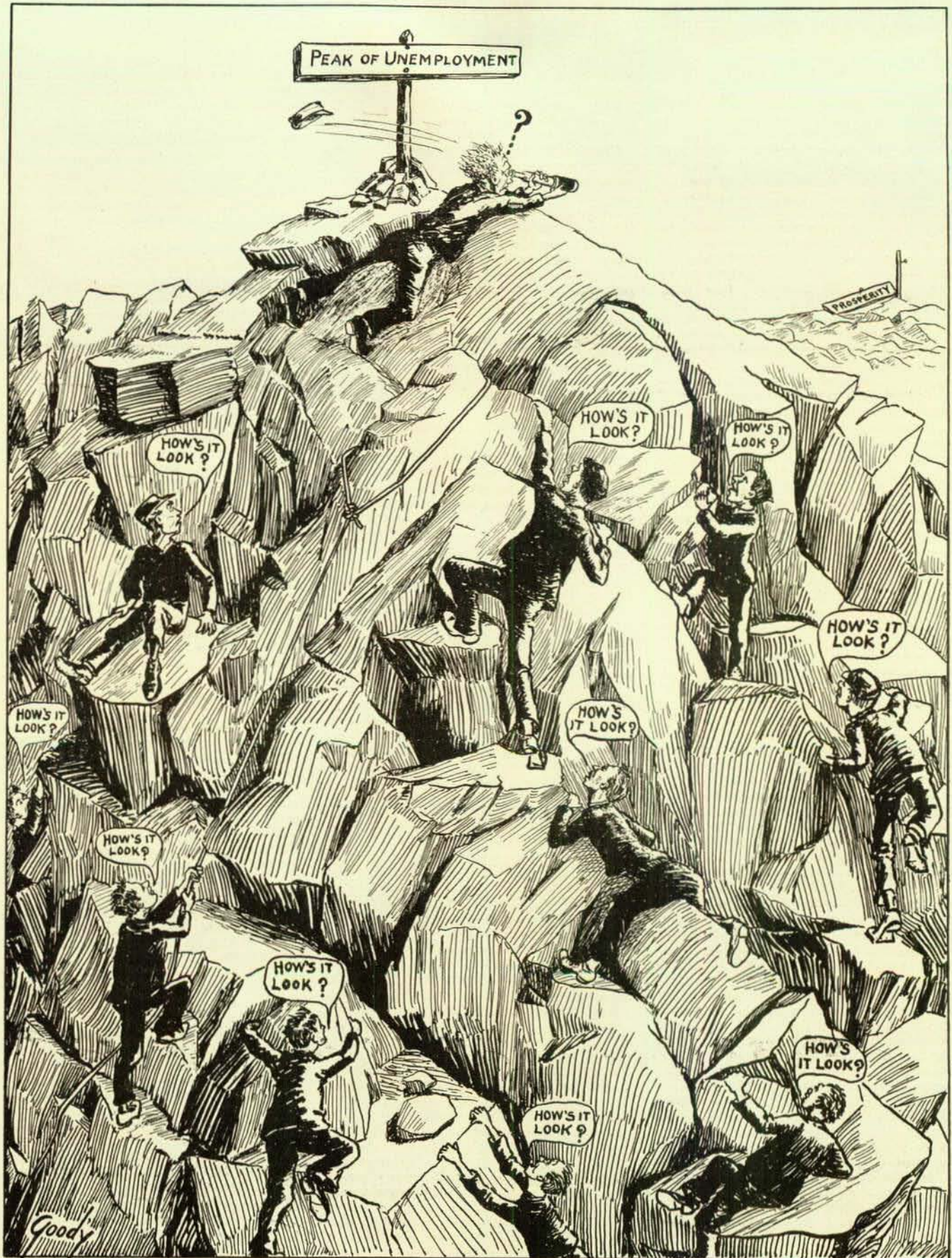
So laboratory scientists set out to find the causes of these undesired grid currents, and gradually, over a period of a year or more, eliminated them one by one. The result was a new vacuum tube—one called the F. P. 54 Plotron by the engineers—which will measure currents of a hundredth of a millionth of a billionth of an ampere. That's a fraction for you; its numerator would be one, and its denominator one with 17 zeros after it.

It's difficult to picture numbers like that. Suppose we try to get it in more familiar terms. The current that flows through the

(Continued on page 218)

WILL IT STAY THERE AFTER HE FINDS IT?

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

George Algar, of Detroit Local 58, sends in two more of his priceless ballads, one of them about the Doleful Dole-less Blues. He says he hopes it will help to pep up some of the other boys. We'll have to save the one on Old Sandy Claus till later when it will be more appropriate, George, but if you find the one about the Wall Street Stock gamblers, let's have it if it's not too long. In the meantime—

The Doleful Dole-less Blues

Reading through the WORKER,
Where, "there's a laugh or two,"
I chanced to read a small headline
That seems to say things are not sublime.
Some of the boys cannot pay their dues,
And because of this are full of the blues.
So take this tip from me right now,
Just sit down and write a line, and how!
And send it to our column.
Then when you see your words in print,
You'll jump right up and do a sprint
Around the city hall.
Times will seem to be better again,
Whether it snows or whether it rains.
Soon we'll be back to work again,
Long before next fall.
Do not get the doleful blues,
Nor slush along in your shoes.
But treat yourself to a swell good time,
Just sit down and write that line,
To our laugh sheet editor.
He will put your name in print,
Make you feel like doing that sprint
Around the city hall.
And while you're in your great big rush,
Full of bunco, full of gush,
People will look at you and say,
There's a guy drawing some pay.
I guess I'd better follow him,
He's full of ginger, pep and vim.
Soon you'll get to lead a flock,
But keep your secret, do not shock
The hordes that follow on.
Keep on going at your mad pace,
Soon you'll find yourself face to face
With some well-paying job.
Then you'll be able to look back and say,
"Thanks to the inspiration of that day
I saw my name in print;
This is where I do another sprint
Around the city hall.
I'll chase away the Doleful Dole-less Blues
Until I have no soles left on my shoes,
If it takes until next fall."

GEORGE ALGAR,
Local No. 58, Detroit.

Hail Our Victory!

(Dedicated to the Norris Anti-Injunction Bill)
A glorious triumph has at last been won;
A goal reached that has long been craved
for;
It heralds brightly the approach of dawn,
Removing the evils of the days of yore.
Labor's struggling efforts of years gone by
Have come at last to a successful
termination;
Men at the reins heard their painful cry,
And acted prompted with sympathetic
consideration.

'Tis a cheerful sign in our troubled days
That our stranded ship will be kept from
sinkin',
For legislative bodies are reconsidering their
ways
And with great foresight set their minds
a-thinkin';

The "Yellow Dog" extermination is a great
deed,
For which we offer our sincerest thanks;
Our urgent need to help us succeed,
Is to weed that beast out of our own
ranks!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3,
New York City.

What Makes a Floater?

If you wake up in the morning,
'Cause the baby won't keep still;
And find the fires aren't burning,
And you feel a little ill;
Don't blame the baby.

If you are feeling like a grouch,
As you dress in a cold house;
If your wife slept on a couch,
Because you came in with a souse;
Don't blame the lady.

If you haven't employment,
And you do not get the breaks;
If you cannot pay the rent,
Then I'll tell you that's what makes
Any man a floater.

If you have the knack to wire,
Many things you have not seen;
If you have a great desire,
For experiences keen,
Be a traveler.

If you haven't got a car,
Try "Masterson's Rattling Freight;"
Your green card will take you far,
Union breakies are first rate;
To a union man.

If you can wire up any job,
With the stuff that's handed out;
Push a bit and drive a knob,
Then, begad, I have no doubt,
You'll make a wireman.

If you're lucky you'll get hired,
Work quite well until you're tired;
When the job is almost wired,
You will be the first one fired,
I know very well.

WALTER H. HENDRICK,
L. U. No. 7,

Now in Portland, Me.
P. S. This is a helluva place, I SHALL
GO WEST SOON. aM gOiNg Too hOcKthIs
MACHInE/iT dOntr IT e GooD no MORE
wh h.

A Bad Error

The leading lady and the electrician had
fallen out. A mutual friend was inquiring
the cause.

"Well," said the electrician, "you see it
was this way. The stage was all dark and
she asked for 'tights' and I thought she said
'lights'."

'33-'34—"The Big Four"—'35-'36

You've probably read the story
O' "The Shot Heard 'Round the World";
'Twas for the sake o' "Old Glory,"
Her folds o' liberty first unfurled.

Now shots are o' various kinds,
None were designed for me;
When once I had half a one,
The stop light I failed to see.

But life needs be made mellow,
Along with other things;
If shots agree with the other fellow,
I share the pleasure it him brings.

You've heard, "Comin' 'Round the Mountain,"
That racy click o' the rail;
Others also, I'm not doubtin'—
"Casey Jones", "The Fast Mail."

But 'tisn't shot, song, or story,
We need so much today,
More important than fame or glory
Were facts to speak and say:

"Prosperity's on the rails again";
Better news could not be said;
"She's simply bristlin' with steam"
And there's no stop light ahead.

JACK HUNTER,
Local U. No. 68.

'Bout time for another verse about the
linemen—this is flowery enough to make him
blush! Angels! Oh, John!

"Linemen"

You've heard men praise the heroes bold,
You've heard of champions, young and old;
The stars of the stage and aces with wings
Get a ballyhoo for different things.

But what of the man who cares for the
wires
Who wears the spurs and handles the pliers?
Say what you will of all famous positions,
But don't forget the outside electricians.

These rough-necked silent men of the poles,
They love the lines with all their souls;
Fit task for angels up in the skies,
They bring from Heaven alluring eyes.

Here's to the linemen that you all know,
Forever in triumph their name will glow;
The men who commingle with electric lines
On the cross-armed forest giant pines.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
International Office.

Winches

A contractor over at the new library was
telling about sending one of his hired help
out to borrow a winch from another con-
tractor and this hired help came back three
hours later with a truck full of "wimmin"
and innocently said: "I brought along sev-
eral so you could pick out one."—Montgom-
ery News.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

In reading some of my past JOURNALS I happened to glance over the March, 1930, issue and read President Broach's comments, "Only God Knows," and another headline saying, "Begging, Coaxing and Pleading," and here we are in March, 1932, and conditions do not seem to be changed—still the same old pleading.

If you would have told the majority of the Brothers they could stick it out for nearly two years with these hard times, they would laugh at you, but they seem to be doing it and still going along and staying good union men with the help of their Brother members.

One of the peculiar things about the depression is that no responsible agency, aside from organized labor, appears to consider the situation in its proper size.

The emergency is a war sized emergency, yet the government and industry itself continue to look upon and deal with the situation as though it were little more than a normal experience through which we must pass to another equally normal but more pleasant one.

The depression is an emergency of the most acute kind. It is as great as the war emergency and it should call forth the same kind of enormous and united effort.

Then—with all the talk we are hearing and reading about the enormous sums to be spent for relief, if they will only pass it in the Senate and Congress—we know the different parties will argue among themselves for fear one will get more credit than the others, not worrying about the poor fellow who is waiting for the good news that he will be able to go back to work.

As I was saying in my February letter about the axe, it surely has hit the majority of the building trades—the plumbers, painters, carpenters and hoisting engineers have accepted a two dollar a day cut, but so far we have avoided the old axe. I think it is right around the corner, but the boys laugh when you talk about a cut. They want to know what they are going to cut?

Quite a few of the boys were lucky in getting in a few days on a big fire job on the main street—one building that will have to be built up again as they don't allow gas stations and parking places on main street. The last four fires we had in Springfield we figured on for some work, but they were torn down and made into parking spaces, so we are hoping something real good turns up before long with the good old spring days here in a short time.

Brothers, I am open for correction at all times, for we all make mistakes now and then.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

After an absence of some four years from these columns, I again break into print, having seen my good friend and fellow scribe, Brother Bachie, return (and with my compliments). To say that we were pleased to see him back again would be putting it mildly, so please give us some old time stuff, Brother Bachie.

READ

Word in time saves regrets, by L. U. No. 508.

Jack Dempsey is entertained, by L. U. No. 401.

Power in streams and the welfare of the people, by L. U. No. 77.

Machine production and the home market, by L. U. No. 292.

Who shall pay? by L. U. No. 474.

Water power facts, by L. U. No. 230.

In the name of efficiency, by L. U. No. 22.

Another old-timer returns, by L. U. No. 303.

A letter appropriate to the year's season, by L. U. No. 125.

Fighting wage cuts, by L. U. No. 26, government branch.

Fort William reports, by L. U. No. 339.

The union and criticism, by L. U. No. 130.

Ballad of Ye Rats, by L. U. No. 595.

Steady on the throttle with measured advance forward, and responsible leadership—these letters create hope.

Now a few remarks in regard to ourselves: Local 18, as is prevalent everywhere, knows the panic is on, and it has been on for a long time, yet there is nothing we can do about it. We have our quota of unemployed members and we also have several traveling Brothers, and we are trying to keep our heads above water until things pick up. We are doing what we suppose everyone else is trying to do—maintain our conditions. The cry is for a reduction in wages, from the U. S. Government right on down the line to the small manufacturer, but it is our business to try to keep what we have.

Brother Broach gives us good, logical stuff in his comments in each issue of our JOURNAL—good food for thought—if we will just take the pains to read it. There are plenty of good letters from all over the country, written by scribes who are on the ground and who know the conditions. If one wants to know conditions in a certain locality he should communicate with the secretary of the local in that particular district. It would save many heartaches and much expense if this course would be followed by those who would like to move.

I had a letter from my good friend, the scribe in Atlantic City. He suggested that I give a description in my letter to the JOURNAL of a radius of 25 miles around Los Angeles. I haven't the permission for space at this writing but will consult our secretary and Editor for the JOURNAL, Brother Bugniazet, for said space. I have a friend working in Sitka, Alaska. He tells me there is a Los Angeles city limit sign post six miles outside this northern outpost, so it can readily be seen what territory I shall have to cover.

Then watch this space in the future, for I'm coming up with a complete description.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

At a special election held recently members of Local No. 22 elected the following officers: Business manager, H. P. Mitchell; president, Gus Lawson; vice president, J. P. Moore; recording secretary, Lester Harmon; treasurer, Stanley Zika; executive board, George Norquist, Joe Bremken, James Cunningham and Joe Beran.

The new officers find Local No. 22 well organized, due to untiring efforts of past officers and with help of the I. O. Local No. 22 has advanced. The manager now has a private office in an uptown office building, where those wishing to see him don't have to push their way through a pack of socks and moochers. The office itself is brought more up-to-date. A member's record, time card, wages earned, promptness in paying dues, employer's complaint, if any, etc., are available instantly to those entitled to the information.

The membership has kept abreast with the times judging from the number that frequent the reading rooms of the Y. M. C. A. and public library, and the exchange of technical magazines among subscribing members. The Smith-Hughes vocational classes are up to quota.

The journeymen of Local No. 22 are all licensed electricians and there has been a clause in our by-laws for years, guaranteeing our work. All in all Local No. 22 has been built up to a point where it can do business in a business-like way. Looking at it from one angle, I'd say that we are a little too far in advance of the procession. In our efforts to organize the men actually doing electrical work we neglected one group of the electrical industry, the electrical contractor. Today we find these conditions in his field: Unfair competition has grown until it's almost a case of trading dollars to do business. The retailing of electric material and appliances has passed to the drug, hardware and dime stores. Radio stores engage in wiring and repairs. Electric water coolers, ice cream containers, gasoline pumps, neon signs, clocks, small repairs and maintenance of offices and factory are done by handy-men. Of course, underwriters' rules are violated and we'll pay for this later with higher fire insurance rate, but at present the city ordinances which are supposed to govern just such conditions are breaking down, due to no concerted effort to see that they are properly enforced.

It is to the best interest of the local that the National Association of Electragists secure a better representation in Omaha; that the local chapter, through publicity, inform and educate the public why a contractor with years of experience in his line, is to be preferred to one with little or no knowledge of electric wiring.

The executive board of the Electric League, a body composed of those engaged in the electrical industry in the city, should seek membership in the Omaha Chamber of Com-

merce, the only place where some of their troubles can be solved.

Another action which will result in the mutual benefit of those concerned is to enlarge the scope of activity of the two grievance committees. In place of meeting only on occasions when wage cuts are to be considered, they should meet periodically to discuss other matters of political and co-operative nature.

JOE BERAN.

L. U. NO. 26, GOVERNMENT BRANCH NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

To all members of the I. B. E. W., this appeal is sent out as members of organized labor to join in the fight which is about to be staged here in Washington, D. C., in regards to the government's program to slash wages of all its employees. Through the efforts of President of the American Federation of Labor William Green and the Hon. Fiorello LaGuardia, representing the Congressional District of greater New York, and his worthy associates, they have marshalled their forces together and have prevented for the time being that vicious and un-American legislation from becoming a law.

What does it mean to you boys on the outside? You may think it doesn't mean anything. Well, it may not at the present time, but if this law is to become effective by the government it will be a signal for a concentrated effort on the part of those who are hostile to organized labor in general, which means in turn you may be the next target for a drastic wage revision downward, to satisfy the "madness of economy," and the stupidity of some of the leaders in Congress to regain for the country its economic normality.

Thanks to the American Federation of Labor and that little fighting Italian from New York City, who is forever fighting for organized labor in Congress, that they, in spite of the unorganized employees in the federal service, who are generally against any union affiliations, can step in and show these unorganized groups where they are wrong in their attitude when it comes to "What can labor do?"

Labor has done plenty for the federal worker and the benefits he or she is now receiving come through the efforts of organized labor, and if this pay reducing bill is ever to become a law, the blame will rest entirely upon the shoulders of the employees who refuse to join any organization that is affiliated with the A. F. of L. Every dollar the union man contributes to organized labor is an insurance on a decent standard of living, and how well we employees in the government service know it! The time will soon be here when the government employee will wake up and realize his debt of obligation to the union men and women and become one of a gigantic force that stands for true Americanism and a decent wage for the American workman.

As anyone with common sense knows, the financial condition of the U. S. Treasury is in quite a "pickle." Are Uncle Sam's workers, through their meagre salaries, forced to contribute their share to reimburse the Treasury for its shortcomings? If our salaries are cut, what saving does the average tax-payer make? Nothing, for the simple reason that Uncle Sam would save about enough to send a few more commissions over to Europe to squander it in the everlasting hope that we can do away with navies and armies.

If Congress is really sincere in its efforts to get the country out of its present mess, and to restore a little prosperity once more, why do they go digging into the envelopes of federal employees? Why don't they go

after these "hi-jackers" of American freedom, better known as the Anti Saloon League, and the lizards of bigotry and intolerance who run that organization and the government, too? These guardians of the welfare and morals of the American people are forever preaching the doctrine of "Hallowed be Thy name," but when it comes to the financial doctrine they have got both their hands and feet in the treasury of the U. S. and the funny part is that they get away with it. The Anti Saloon League is not worried about how the working man lives, nor does it contribute any moral support for the cause of organized labor. Any one with an iota of common sense knows that the millions of dollars appropriated every year by Congress at the behest of these long-haired morons is disgusting. Maybe when Congress does cut our pay, it will turn these savings over for the enforcement of a grand and glorious "noble experiment." You know in the long run the people are really to blame for standing by idly and grumbling about their conditions. "The people deserve the government they get," is a true saying, and this prohibition business is paralleled only to the labor movement. If the average workmen in this country would organize and become affiliated with some trade organization, they might get somewhere in their everyday struggle for existence. But, no, they go drifting for themselves, and what are the results? No one listens to them, and they become so imbued with the idea that they can handle their own affairs without any outside assistance that you have another indifferent force that is only working against itself.

If an outfit like the Anti Saloon League can dictate to and dominate the American

Congress, what could the laboring men do if they became thoroughly organized? If men become devoted and interested in a cause that really means something to their lives, instead of chasing rainbows with other organizations which don't help the working-man better his financial status, it would create a feeling of comradeship among all workers, and in the course of time a lot of this "sneaky feeling" would be eliminated.

You know if we win this battle against pay cuts in the government service, it will make us boys here at the yard quite happy. It will give us a weapon to work with in securing additional members, not only here locally, but every mechanic in the federal service won't have a leg to stand on when he is approached by the organizers of the various trades. It's pitiful here at the yard for the electrical workers who, above all other trades here, should be at least 90 per cent organized, and it is also more pitiful to the union electrician whose money is spent to create a good wage standard here and the non-union men get the same benefits. If it were not for the wage data collected from union shops on the outside to present to the navy wage board a few years ago, the electrician here at the yard would have more to worry about than what his dues would cost him by belonging. They also must bear in mind that union shops weren't compelled to give us their standard wage. Something to think about!

Well, more about the wage bill next month, if I have enough ink.

TOM CRANN.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Yes, sir; L. U. No. 28 is still on the map, but has nothing in particular to boast of, and if I guess right no other local can say much more. However, if there are any who can offer any good suggestions which have been tried and proven successful I do wish you would publish them in the book. At present we are working on an experiment such as St. Louis has had in effect the past 18 months. By the way, St. Louis, why don't you scribe a letter in and tell us how well your agreement is doing? Brother Bieretz explained as how you were the first or the pioneer. A great many of our boys are on relief and a very few working to support the relief. I surely hope the election is soon over. Somebody said that would settle the whole question.

Bachie, the fellows saw your letter regarding Mt. Royal Avenue and it brings back old memories. O'Malley is in St. Joseph's Hospital at present—had his appendix removed.

Our \$3,000,000 postoffice job is just about completed and, boy! what a gang coming off. We have plenty skates in this town and a few big jobs.

I see some of the scribes are sympathizing with Brothers Broach and Hogan. I don't suppose there is anything to worry about, only to hope the courts don't cause too much money to be spent in their favor, as our members throughout the country could use it better for food and clothing, and if work doesn't soon start the officers will be out working with tools.

But that doesn't have anything to do with who will embalm the last undertaker.

I suppose everybody read in the papers where Governor Ritchie received a bum rating in all 10 points in his questionnaire. Now you can see he is a big corporation man, handshaking with Wall Street, and his picture buys the women's votes.

Gosh, but we have been having some pre-war meetings—a full house always—and the only thing missing is the old saloon to get a couple often.



HON. FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA
Representative from New York.

Well, I don't want to take up time handing out the wind and there is nothing important to write about, unless I wrote our new agreement as of March 1, and that would fill the encyclopedia, so here goes.

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Are You?

Are you an active member?
The kind that's liked so well,
Or are you just contented
With the button in your lapel?

Do you attend the meetings
And mingle with the flock.
Or do you stay at home
To criticize and knock.

Do you take an active part
To help the work along,
Or are you satisfied
To be the kind that just "BELONG"?

Do you ever go to visit
A Brother that is sick,
Or leave the work to a few
And then talk about the clique?

There's quite a program scheduled
That I'm sure you've heard about,
And we'll appreciate it if you, too,
Will come up and help us out.

So come to meetings often
And help us with hand and heart.
Don't just be a member
But take an active part.

Think this over, Brother,
You know right from wrong.
Are you an active member
Or do you just BELONG?

OTTO HOLZER.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

A few years ago as time is reckoned in the life of a city the lumber in our homes was in the trees of a primeval forest; the brick and concrete were in the clay and sand deposits of our hills. To the east of Seattle in the foothills of the Cascades there roared a mountain cataract, Snoqualmie Falls. Words have never fully described the original grandeur and beauty of this waterfall. For centuries Indians have gazed upon this mountain beauty and gone away in awe.

An engineer came. He saw and visualized an electrified city and country side; took measurements and went away, but returned with men, money and material.

Today that waterfall, except during high water is as beautiful as a robin's nest after the birds have flown.

Nestled on the shores of a mountain lake there lives a family engaged in the oldest occupation known to man, tilling the soil and tending the herds. Gray has described their class in the following lines:

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure.

Nor grandeur hear with disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor."

This life has now been changed. Instead of long hours both night and morning spent in milking a few cows a larger number are handled in a short time by an electric powered vacuum milker.

Water under pressure is delivered to the house and barn by an electric pump.

The family returns from church, the theatre, or grange to find dinner cooked in an automatic electric range, and ready to be served. An electric fan keeps the kitchen clear of cooking fumes and heat.

The pail suspended in the open well is no longer necessary; they have an electric refrigerator, and then at night the electric light.

The radio brings the voice of the singer, the statesman, scientist, and explorer to their home.

Surely, the engineers builded better than they knew. This is the modern Arcadia that has not been destroyed by these years of panic.

Thousands of wage-earners and their families are hungry; some would starve if it were not for sweet charity, but to those who have diligently attended this night school of depression there comes a new hope—the light of a new day—a day that will not pass away.

Perhaps the engineers are not viewing this problem as an Indian facing a waterfall, but as those who realize that there is always profit in service.

It is quite evident that Stone & Webster interests are "taking measurements" as they did at Snoqualmie years ago. They encourage their employees to join the union and become prominent in its activities. They also maintain a recreation camp on the shores of a lake where boats, furnished cabins, a dance hall; light and fuel are free to all their employees from the president to the poleman, and the secretary to the "sewer". Every one meets on the same social level. Their city foreman said to this writer not long ago that he would rather have an older worker than a young man; the young man is faster, but the older man makes fewer false moves, and then the wisdom, good-will, steadfastness, and loyalty of those who have spent years at building are more valuable than speed.

There will, however, be even greater demands upon industry in the future. The age limit for new employment should equal the age limit for pension.

Industry should learn from the experience of our public school and juvenile courts that all backward, and delinquent workers are not stupid or vicious. They may decide to maintain a department of labor on their engineering staff.

In the future the public will give its support and patronage only to those individuals and corporations who maintain the most efficient system of right dealing with labor.

FRANK FARRAND.

L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

We have some very sad news to relate this month. One of our contractors, Charles J. Steers, received his last traveler and has gone on to the big job. He was a friend in all that implies to each and every one of us, and in these strained times the best friend the local has had.

"Chuck" Steers was widely known and liked throughout the Brotherhood, as well as here in his own little corner. His funeral was the largest the Masonic Lodge has ever handled here.

As a journeyman and later as contractor he always fought for the principles of unionism and Brotherhood. He was one of the few who when they became bosses did not change sides. He was the biggest factor in our fight to stall off wage cuts. Only a day or so less than three weeks after his funeral the rest of the contractors got together and started things, of which more later.

Only 37 years old, yet he has left a high mark in manhood for anyone to attain.

O. F. WILLIS.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Whistle of Willow

I wandered today to the bank of the river,
I saw the birds flying and heard the bees hum.

I saw all of nature, the bountiful giver,
As well with the promise of beauties to come.

I strolled to some willows with leaves just unfolding
And tinting with greenness the brown earth behind.

I broke off a branch and—swift visions be-
holding—
Its bitter sweet scent brought the past to my mind.

A quick glimpse of boyhood, heart bounding
in spring life,

A stream and the willows—the memories flew—

Some painstaking labor with treasured old
jackknife,

In joy of achievement my whistle I blew!

Then sped my life backward, I threw off
todayness,

I found a trim branch and I carved it with care.

In resurgent boyhood I laughed out in
gayness

When shrilly my whistle cut through the
spring air.

I sat on the bank and I whittled another—
The skilled art of boyhood came back to my hand.

My lot at that time I'd exchange with no
other,

A happier heart there was not in the land.

The magic that lay in the voice of Pan's
whistle

My life in a spell of eternal youth cast.

My cares blew away like the down from a
thistle,

The willow wand held me enthralled in the
past.

So why should the thought of the nations
in warfare,

Or high cost of living bring my heart
dismay?

Or why should I fret for my house rent or
carfare?

I made me a whistle of willow today!*

*[Editor's note: A fine song, worthy of wide attention.]

There, Mr. Editor, I've been and gone and done it. I've perpetrated a spring poem! Now that it is out of my system, I think I shall be able to carry on more or less normally, excepting for an anticipation that increases with geometric progression, until the latter part of September, when (D—and Wall St.—V) I again hit the trails on Panther Butte. One of the things that I like about spring is that it leaves only four or five months to wait until hunting season.

I read in the paper a few days ago that Rudy Vallee called upon President Hoover, and that Herbert suggested that Rudy write a song with prosperity for a theme. Now there's a thought for you. Why cannot we suggest and get credit for sagacious ideas of great perspicacity? Why, with Vallee to croon us back to prosperity, "Scar-face Al" to locate and return the Colonel's baby—oh, yes; and Brother Clayton to adjust prohibi-

tion satisfactorily to all concerned—this old world should soon swing back to an even keel and live happily ever after? It makes me think of recent activities within the ranks of Local No. 125. A month or so ago a motion was made to place an assessment upon the working members for the benefit of the unemployed. Two weeks ago the entire membership (almost) attended a meeting to vote it down. As an alternative, a motion carried asking all members to voluntarily donate all that they can for the assistance of unemployed members. That was two weeks ago. Last night Brother Clayton told me that up to date 75 cents has been contributed in two donations, one of 50 cents and one a quarter. Think of it, Mr. Editor; six bits in two weeks! (No, I didn't make either donation.)

Do you think that a reflection on the spirit and generosity of the members of Local No. 125? It is not! Like the three propositions above outlined, the answer is, "It can't be done that way." An exhausted swimmer should not go to the rescue of a drowning man far from shore. Heroic and spectacular the attempt, yes, but foolhardy and useless. The working man whose income has been cut in half is in no position to help those less fortunate. What a terrific wage cut it is, in effect, when the scale is cut 10 to 25 per cent, the working time cut 15 to 50 per cent, and then the earnings shared with the man who is jobless. No, Mr. Editor, it cannot be done that way. The solution lies in a very different direction. Often of late I have wondered just what the Carpenter of Nazareth meant when He said, "To him that hath, it shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath,"—and how far can we apply it today? (Think I'll have to ask Brother Lehman.)

Do you know, Mr. Editor, that you published something beautiful in your March issue of the JOURNAL? Something beautiful, yet, in the love of God, an awful indictment of the conditions of today. That sonnet contributed by Brother H. C. Daw, of Local Union No. 348, should have graced your cover page beside the inscription, "Dollars and Lives." I should like to know the man who wrote it. Will you print it again for me?

For Easter Morning

This morn I plucked a crocus on the lea,
Where green blades wove a mantle to adorn

A spring day of the west wind newly born.
The robin throated sweet a roundelay;
The lark above—in wondrous ecstasy—
Can scent the budding rose within the thorn,

Where I but feel the prick and curse the dawn

That heralds but another wasting day.

God's world is good! If only man would share

What He has freely given—"The least of these"—

Answers to Him. Today each is His care;
Whilst we, the builders, forced to bended knee,

Must watch a Brother dying in despair,
Like Him, betrayed, hung to a ruthless tree.

H. C. DAW.

The answer is there, Mr. Editor. Is it too much to believe that some day we shall see it applied? There is surely hope for a generation that gives expression to sentiment such as that. Some day this country, this world of ours shall have passed through its long lenten season of Brothers dying in despair,

and shall approach its Easter morn when, like the lark, we shall scent the budding rose and live above the thorn. But it will be when man has learned to share, "What He has freely given." And first we must learn to think. I am looking for the crocus.

DALE B. SIGLER,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

Anti-unionists and yellow dog contract advocates have lost their most effective weapon, the injunction, in their war against organized labor. The "Communist Congress" has also ignored the special privilege class in defeating the sales tax bill.

How the masters squirm at the mention of a tax on their unfairly earned millions! It has been stated by them that such a tax would retard business recovery. It will be noted that we have not had such a tax in the past three years.

The budget must be balanced before prosperity can return, say the rulers. So also say the 10,000,000 unemployed.

Now that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the anti-hoarding campaign have failed, Mr. Hoover is to start a prosperity song campaign: "Music Hath Charms to Tame the Savage Beast." It will require more than musical notes to tame the wolves at the doors of hundreds of thousands of jobless homes. Probably bank notes would be more effective.

To criticize the union in times like these is unfair. We receive a living wage in normal times. The non-union man never gets much more than half our scale. After all, a union can only be as strong as its officers and members choose to make it.

LUCIEN J. JOSEPH.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

President, Robert E. Redmond; recording secretary, H. S. Hollenbaugh; financial secretary and business manager, L. F. Clark. Meetings first and third Mondays, 7:30 p. m., Union Labor Hall, 221-223 Market St.; membership 27, working 19 for six firms; eight, four, one, one, two, three. All but one job drawing to a close; no new jobs in sight now.

The above is almost a complete record of the organized electrical workers in Harrisburg, where the present local is 16 years old on St. Patrick's Day, with two charter members in good standing, Charles R. Gerbig and Ira S. Davis.

Warning!

Several locals have reported operations of one G. A. Kelly and G. A. Kelly, Jr., the latter supposed to be a boxer. These men have called at offices of different local unions using Vice President Boyle's name. They carry no cards in this organization. Vice President Boyle denies that he has authorized the use of his name. Local unions should take warning.

The writer is pleased to learn that "Bachie" as well as the "Babe" have signed up for another year and the March WORKER had "Bachie," "The Copyist" and "The Duke" in rotation, all three packing a big punch.

I hope that Montana Brothers are getting as much benefit out of their state law as we are in Pennsylvania out of the state code which specifies the rate of wages to be paid on state work. Brother Brush, of No. 5, worked hard to get the union rates written into all specifications and if any local in the state does not have the proper rate specified, get in touch with him at the Pittsburgh office and he will get it changed, but after you get it, it is up to the different locals to see that it is lived up to.

CLARK OF HARRISBURG.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

If all newspaper and other reports are true it looks as though Uncle Sam—if the people are crazy enough to allow it—will pull the railroads out of a hole that they dug. If such is the case and the government has to put up the money to keep them going through no fault of the public but their own extravagance mostly.

Why should not the government do as it did in war time—take them over and appoint a man, preferably former Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo, at a good salary to handle the finances and cut out some of the high salaried officers, or at least reduce their pay about 50 per cent, as they have done to all of their lower-paid employees?

If any of the higher-ups, such as presidents, vice president, or general managers reduced their pay there was nothing in the press about it. It is like the P. G. & E. here when they took over the Great Western Power Company. They had one first vice president and general manager; after the merger they had two first vice presidents and the one from the G. W. P. was given the title of assistant general manager, as well as first vice president. No doubt they got the same salary of about \$30,000 per year.

They have sure done plenty of cutting after they got below the \$5,000 mark, and no doubt if the railroads got away with this and the government furnishes the money to keep them out of the hole it will only be a question of time before the power trust and the telephone and telegraph companies will be asking for the same thing. The people may have to finance or subsidize these corporations, and their high salaried officials, most of whom receive as much or more than the President of the United States. The president of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company here receives \$50,000 per year. That is over twice as much as I ever heard of any one connected with any publicly owned project receiving.

C. D. MULL.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

Brother Gaillac, of L. U. No. 595, had a timely article in the March WORKER, "Time Cards." L. U. No. 193 started the system the first of 1932, and we had the same questions put to us as mentioned in his article.

It seems as though some of our members have not grasped the idea that the I. B. E. W. is one of the mainstays of the labor movement, and it must carry on in a business way, and use business principles if it wants to survive and grow.

Since 1929 we have kept a regular set of books on the time and wages of each

member, as the International Office has requested that they be given a yearly report of what each local union has accomplished in the way of hours of labor and wages received, and also a number of other questions that the business managers have to work out.

Since all local unions must keep a record, these time cards will be a great help to ascertain at the end of the year just how we have fared in comparison with the open shops, and it keeps tab on each member.

These reports are for research work and when the time comes that we must go out and fight for our rights we have the facts and figures to prove our assertions; it also gives the business managers a leg to stand on when the members come in and tell him that he has not been working very much, and that so and so has put in more time, and that the jobs are not being given out as they should be.

We try to give each and every member a square deal as to work. We post each member's name every first of the month, and this list shows just how many hours the members have put in. This stops all arguments, and this is the most aggravating and nerve-racking part of the business manager position. But when you put the cards on the table and show the Brother his standing he has no comeback.

No doubt all local unions have been hard hit, and it is impossible to make both ends meet. We are no exception. We try to give each man something, and do not let them get behind in their dues. Business will pick up, then our finance trouble will be at an end, but we must carry on, have faith in our International Office officials and officers of the local unions of the I. B. E. W.—the best labor organization of them all. Do not show a yellow streak, as that streak is what big business has been looking for for some time and if we break down they will have the edge on us, and if we stick we can overcome any obstacle that may show up and we will accomplish any and everything in years to come.

So, boys, keep a stiff upper lip and hang on to the ship; all will come out right in time.

It was with great surprise and sorrow that we learned of the death of Brother Chas. P. Ford. It seems only yesterday when he was a welcomed visitor to our city two weeks ago and we remarked how well he looked.

"Chuck," as he was known to his friends here and elsewhere, was one of the most likeable men whom we have had the pleasure to meet.

While a resident of this city some years ago he made some very fast and loyal friends who will miss him, as well as the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will, and other labor organizations in general.

We, as an organization and as individuals, have lost another member of the International staff and a friend, one who has worked hard and faithfully for the I. B. E. W. and through his far-sightedness he has made it possible for us to provide for our families after we have passed on. Brother Ford was a tireless and hard-working executive. His counsel and advice will be missed by all who have had the pleasure of knowing him.

"Time and tide wait for no man"; the old must die, the young may die, and some live to a ripe old age, but it seems as though our organization has been carrying an overload.

We have had the grim reaper come into our midst and take from the ranks of our International Officers quite a number of its members in the past year—men in the prime of life, just beginning to feel as

though they were ready to make the fight for which they thought was right, others who had weathered the storm and had made the fight and had seen great changes—these men have gone on; their work was well done, and now it is up to us to carry on.

May we, of Local Union No. 193, I. B. E. W., express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family of Brother Ford in his loss and may we be ever mindful of the teachings of the man whose resurrection we observed on March 27, which date will also be remembered as the passing on of a very much beloved Brother and friend.

HERMAN R. ARMBRUSTER.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Easter Sunday and raining like the devil. Wotta tough break for the fashion parade.

Palm Sunday was perfect with two exceptions, i. e., the two signs prominently displayed on the boardwalk, one in a five and dime store window and the other in a chain drug store. The first one read, "Four vegetables, bread, butter and coffee—two bits." The second was, "Meat, three vegetables, bread, butter, choice of coffee, tea or milk, and dessert—35 cents." No wonder some of our restaurants are going "nuts" and bankrupt.

All of which reminds me that the cookee built a delicious chocolate cake yesterday and what happened to the "icing dish" is nobody's business. Just a big, grown-up kid—but aren't we all? At present a mess of fresh cabbage and ham garnished with a huge slab of butterscotch pie would not be hard to take.

Spring has officially arrived and with it the usual yearning to be a-goin' places, but



Modern Lighting in the New Ballroom of the New Bismarck.

Ingenious Chief Electrician of New Bismarck Hotel Fashions Lighting Fixtures for Modernistic Banquet Hall

When Otto K. Eitel, general manager of the New Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, decided to transform a fairly good-looking parlor into a beautiful banquet hall with a modernistic European art treatment, one of the outstanding features to be considered was that of indirect lighting.

Manufacturers of lighting fixtures were consulted and included in this group was a foreign concern which presented a fixture appealing to the management. The price was very high. Right here is where Arno Z. Utescher, chief electrician of the New Bismarck, member of L. U. No. 134, I. B. E. W., enters the picture.

Mr. Eitel called upon him to bring his practical knowledge to bear upon the problem. After some examination of the fixture, Utescher decided he could design and set up a fixture as attractive and as practical and stated his decision to Mr. Eitel.

From the illustration the results of the master electrician's work may be judged. The banquet hall, which is named the Vienna room, contains 648 square feet. It is illuminated by three lighting sources—dim, medium and full. The dim circuit comprises six fixtures of 75 watts each. The medium has 100 watts in each fixture and the full includes 175 watts.

The fixture's measurement is 30 inches long, seven inches deep and five inches wide. Mr. Utescher, with the aid of an assistant, was able to produce it for almost one-half the price asked for by the European firm.

With this indirect lighting forming the basis for the beauty and grace of the hall other factors were added which developed this feature. Aluminum chairs, entirely new in the hotel field of Chicago were introduced with silver frames and wine-red upholstery. The furniture set includes eight armchairs, 16 straight-backed chairs and one telephone table.

The fixtures brought out the beauty of the Salubra design, which was especially manufactured in Vienna where this unusual type of wall paper is manufactured. The pattern includes the colors of blue, green, silver and white. The silver harmonizes with the aluminum chairs and lighting fixtures and, as was stated in the beginning, the effect was a most beautiful one.

sad to orate, the touring this year will be done along the Paramount and Pathe routes.

Before this is in print, the cry, "Play ball!" will be ringing throughout the land, making thousands of young and old happy again. Then it will soon be time to get measured for the annual coat o' tan. So hurry up, Sun, and get here!

The vote on prohibition (where is it?) as taken by the House on March 14 was a huge farce, as the politician and racketeer are not killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Put the question up to a national referendum and Mr. Volstead with his act will be crying for a booking on the "small-time" down in Timbuctoo.

Before the Lindbergh baby shoved the Laundryman-Jap fracas off the first pages, Mr. Mencken, in an editorial, was craving for us to get into the fuss. Now do any of you folks remember just what rank or outfit that gentleman held or belonged to during the 1917 scrap?

But the kidnappers, if ever found, should be turned over to a gang of Yaquis or Apaches along with a keg of high-powered fire-water and give the injuns "full power to act."

Now cellophane is right useful in many ways, but not in the talkies when wrapped around a dime's worth of candy. Huh, how about it?

The personnel of L. U. No. 211 as a whole is standing the "repression" fairly well. Some of the boys are driving bread wagons, milk carts; selling electric accessories and et cetera. A couple are even laboring with a pick and banjo at 40 cents per hour, while a small minority are emulating Sitting Bull—sawking eternally and looking for someone else to find some kind of work for them. If they would spend as much energy in looking for any kind of work, temporarily, as they do in yelling the blues, things might be different.

Thanks, Parksie, for your personal mention but we would be satisfied with a few three-story buildings to begin with. After a few months practice we would be ready to tackle all the 30-story hotels this island will hold.

Now for a little Winchelling and then the magic carpet flies down to Washington where I hope that Sir Ed will note that I have "took" the hint.

Ted Armbruster, pride of Chelsea Heights and the handsomest helper in L. U. No. 211, is now located in the A. C. Hospital. I jes disremember his particular brand of picklement, but for nearly a week it was nip and tuck for him. Happy to state at this writing he is much improved and the dangerline has been erased. However, the nurses are all raving over his beautiful wavy hair, so, "Dizz," look to your own laurels.

Tenshun, Los Angeles and vicinity! Brother Charles H. Duberson, of Atlantic City, is sojourning in your midst and you will find that he is a regular guy and a square-shooter, so treat him kindly.

Lissen, Charlie, ole dear! Call on Jess Horne, the erstwhile press secretary of L. U. No. 18, who resides at 658 E. 116th Place, Los Angeles. He may know of a tonic that removes the dust of travel from the tonsils and adenoids. If so, take my share and give him my best personal regards.

And, hello, Wayne Cline, yuh ole rapscallion. Do you remember the days when you, Johnnie Hermann and I helped to set all those "high ones" on Columbia Avenue? Enuff sed!

So last but not least is the sorority femme who went out with Mahatma Gandhi and asked him for his pin.

Hasta larista!

BACHIE.



"Pretty swanky, eh, Pete?"
"Yeh, but wouldn't ya think with all that jack they'd chuck them old candles and put in electric lights?"

L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

We are perhaps a little more optimistic as to the future inasmuch as we had quite a number of our boys returned to work here in the Chicago shops (C. & N. W. R. R.).

Again, some of our members may not be aware of two assessments that have been levied by the executive board. These were of \$1.00 each, and must be paid by April 1 to entitle you to good standing. If you have as yet not paid these do so at once and save future trouble in your standing.

Another matter that may be of interest is the question of "good standing." We are aware that a good many of our members have been out of work for some time, and the executive board is fully cognizant of this; we also recognize that it is financially impossible to take care of all such members. We do feel, however, that where a member can show that he has been a good and long standing member in our local perhaps some temporary means of assistance in paying his dues will be given by the executive board.

At the last meeting of our local, a committee of two of our Chicago railroad locals was present to ask the co-operation of our local in initiating some action to bring about closer alliances between all railroad locals in this vicinity. The writer was not present at this meeting due to illness, so his interpretations as to what actually took place may be wrong. I do honestly believe that much good can be accomplished by closer co-operation between all locals. I believe that a committee should be appointed by all locals to draw up some sort of a program which all locals can subscribe to. It may require some time to formulate such a program but it can be done. Let's hear from the membership of all the locals

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

as to what they think of this proposition. There are some very good features involved which cannot be denied.

In this connection, I may add that such a program I should not only consider purely from an economic standpoint, but also from a social view. In such a program, the whole family could and should take a part. Entertainment for the whole family could be provided in order to induce all to take part; speakers at these social functions, conversant with our problems could convey our word as to our intentions and problems. The writer is acquainted with such efforts where, besides cutting down overhead, it also tended to cement such locals into a more homogeneous group for the best interests of all concerned. The antis will now have their say.

So much for our local situation. Let's expand a moment and see what is doing in other places. Over in Washington, the committee on judiciary is considering the promotion to the appellate courts of the name of Judge Wilkerson. We railroad workers do not understand this move perhaps, but then don't forget he put Capone in jail and our Senator Glenn is for him, the bar here is for him. Of course we have not forgotten him from 1922.

On the recent "relief bill," which was defeated in Congress, again Senator Glenn showed his colors by voting against this urgent piece of legislation; Senator Lewis voted present, if you please!

Two billions for reconstruction for finance, industry, etc., but as yet very little for direct construction. Two billions thrown in construction of essential labor such as better roads, better housing, better schools, forestation, etc., would have done far more good, but then, boys, we do not run the government.

Human nature with money in its pocket is an odd creature. Here in Chicago a campaign to sell \$18,000,000 of good 6 per cent relief bonds has been going on for some three weeks and so far only \$11,000,000 have been sold. On the other hand, a United States offering of 3 per cent bonds for general purposes is oversubscribed in a few days. Figure it out; I can not.

But then, perhaps our own human nature is equally odd. Some of our members are constantly kicking on the job about some grievance, yet they will not avail themselves of the opportunity of attending a meeting and airing their grievances there.

Some of us are kicking at the insurance feature. Well, let us see in plain, cold arithmetic what this means. Suppose you joined the union at the age of 18, and you lived to the pension age of 65, the difference is 47 years, at the rate of 90 cents amounts to \$507.60. Your beneficiary receives \$1,000, a profit of \$492.40, or 49 per cent. A member of our local would receive an additional \$200. These figures cannot be disputed.

You will perhaps say, "You kill me at 65; let me live to 70 years of age." Surely, I will! Let us see now. After you attain the age of 65, unless you continue at the trade your dues are paid by the I. O., besides giving you a pension of \$40 per month. Five years at \$40 per month amounts to \$2,400—plus the \$200 mentioned in the preceding paragraph totals \$2,600. Our local dues for the past 10 years have averaged \$38.20. This multiplied by the 47 years of membership amounts to \$1,795.40, which is less by \$604.60 than that which you receive were you to live to be 70 years of age. And on top of this your beneficiary would still receive the insurance in full. Does it pay? Ask yourself this question when you attempt to argue the insurance and pension features out of our constitution.

The insurance and pension are tangible

features. How about the intangible features? Those, of course, depend on the attitude you take. Perhaps those of you who had occasion to have had to work in an industry before and after its organization by labor can understand the intangible value of organization. Those of you who may still be too young to comprehend this value, go to your library and call for books dealing with the struggles of labor, and see for yourselves what unionism has done for struggling humanity in general.

My letter is getting quite long, but before closing, let me say this again: Watch your membership, pay up your assessments; consider in your mind the thought I advanced relative to closer co-operation amongst the various locals; and when making a kick in the shop, don't forget that we meet every two weeks for that purpose; and last but not least, meditate for a moment on what your membership means. Thank you

CORAZZA.

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

A silver lining to the dark clouds to the present industrial depression is provided in the annual record of Canadian hydroelectric progress issued by the Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau of the Department of the Interior, which shows that during 1931 water wheels or turbines actually installed and brought into operation totalled 546,650 h.p. Taking into account a number of replacements of old by new installations, the net increase for the year brought the total water power installations in the Dominion to a figure of 6,666,000 h.p.

In addition, construction was advanced upon a number of undertakings, some of great magnitude. These being brought into operation in the next two or three years will add more than 1,400,000 h.p. to the Dominion water power development.

It is estimated that capital to the extent of at least \$110,000,000 has been expended in providing for the development, transmission and distributing of the new power developed in 1931, while more than \$280,000,000 will be required to bring to completion the projects under construction.

These large expenditures in the development of one of Canada's most important natural resources should be most timely in providing employment to thousands of unemployed among whom are many electrical workers.

"SHAPPIE."

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

I am sending you a copy of "The Night Owl." Eighteen of the members of Local No. 271 formed a class and they attended and derived a lot of good instruction.

I have marked a write-up we had in "The Night Owl." If you think it will help other locals to educate themselves you may print it in the WORKER.

Your Mr. S. B. Rudewick, was quite enthusiastic about the school and attended all the classes when in the city.

Also wish to state the class was 100 per cent union, even the instructor, P. A. Oberholtzer.

Armature Winding and Motor Repair

Has it occurred to you that our class in armature winding and motor repair is nearly over? It is! Much has been accomplished, too. We have nearly covered our text and are working on motors and generators.

Joe Brown can certainly take those Ohm's Law problems down the line. W. A.

Williams and Lee Lancett know their "berries" when it comes to calculating high resistances with a voltmeter. L. R. McMullen and Glen Pistorius have the figuring of motor and generator efficiencies down pat. Larry Stower is now an authority on the subject of measuring resistances in parallel and of measuring resistances of hot and cold lamps. Mr. Oberholtzer says that I will not forget the voltage loss problem very soon.

Well, so long for this time. You will hear from us again.

A. B. RUTLEDGE, Secretary.

L. U. NO. 290, BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.

Editor:

I am not boasting, but I have been in good standing with this good old I. B. E. W. for more than 20 years. Some fat and some lean. In all this time there has been but two or three times that I have been exasperated (in English that means thoroughly disgusted) with the organization.

The last time was just two weeks ago, on a job that I mentioned in my last letter which has been a source of grief since we took it over. We have to watch for somebody to throw us a curve at any time. The last came with a quick break. A big town fixture house sold the fixtures hung and our wiring contract called for us to hang

the fixtures. Imagine our surprise when a Brother appears on the job to hang the fixtures. Now, don't miss my point. This is not a criticism of the Brother, his company or his local, but an example of a practice we should stop. The Brother was on the job in violation of every constitutional law pertaining to the case. He had no traveler, no official receipt for dues, but a permit to work in the jurisdiction of his local which ran out the day after he arrived. It was evident the Brother was in good faith by his conduct when informed he could not work in our jurisdiction. After much long distance phoning, trouble and needless expense to all concerned, Local Union No. 290 bowed to the will of an International Representative for the good of the I. B. E. W.

This is the point that "burned me up." Had the Brother not been misinformed, had he realized he could not come into our jurisdiction because of constitutional law, all this could have been avoided and I personally would not have been quite so embarrassed for statements I made regarding his hanging the fixtures.

Since receiving a letter from President H. H. Broach in regard to this case, Local No. 290 is telling all the "big town" and "small town" locals in proportion that we have members out of work the same as you and if you come into our jurisdiction to run a job you had better bring a good traveler. Also expect to "supervise" the job and nothing more. For your own good look up Article XXVI, Sections 5 and 13. If you contemplate going out of your jurisdiction, get yourself a tramp's guide (known as the directory of local unions) and wise up on whose jurisdiction you are going into and whom you should see when you blow in, not after you go to work, because you are always in some local's jurisdiction and it may cost you money.

Since my last letter our federal job has gone rat and our members have lost some much-needed good work, all because somebody had done some boasting to or in the hearing of a supply house salesman and he repeated it to the head of the firm who has the job. Which same did not set so good and he saw red. Our boys got the job up to the nice and easy part of pulling wire and hanging fixtures, then we lose it to the rats. You say it is a government job, and "they can't do that." They are doing it, and try to prove they are not paying the scale!

I learn with regret of the condition of my old home town local which is about on her last legs. Shops owing the men hundreds of dollars' back pay and few if any members paid up in their dues. Some members, as good union men as ever, paid dues but are now disorganized to a point where they can't collect dues or enforce their contract or bylaws.

Internal strife put this local in this spot, aided by the depression. Truly these are trying times for local unions. Those of us who survive this test of patience and courage, should strive in the future to show our fellow craftsmen the benefits of the International union.

As a personal request I would like to hear from some of the Brothers I have met over the country or others. Comment or criticism equally appreciated.

Local data—President and business manager, M. F. Taylor, 1841 Keeler; financial secretary, R. W. Rogers, 726 Seneca Street. Meets first and third Fridays at Carpenters Hall, East Second Street, upstairs. No traveling cards on deposit. Business manager places all men. Membership, 10; four working, two jobs finishing and nothing in prospect.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

Attention, Railroad Workers

Vice President McGlogan is deeply interested in the plan of "Labor," National Labor Weekly, to aid the unemployed through soliciting yearly subscriptions to "Labor."

The importance of "Labor" as the leading labor news medium of the world needs no emphasis here. It is carrying on an important work on an international scale and it has a particular value to railroad workers.

Under the plan, unemployed members of unions may solicit yearly subscriptions to "Labor." The commission is generous—35 cents on every one dollar subscription secured.

Canvassers will be supplied with authorized receipts, serially numbered, to guard against possible frauds. They will also be supplied with sample copies of "Labor" and weekly letters giving them suggestions that will facilitate the taking of subscriptions.

After members have been suggested by local secretaries, the latter's responsibilities will cease. All details will be handled by "Labor" directly with the canvasser.

A card record will be kept for every canvasser. A careful follow-up will be made to stimulate and encourage canvassers and to see that all new subscribers promptly receive the paper.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Modern industry, like all other agencies or activities in the world, is subject to the laws of evolution. It must and will continue to grow and develop; whether it grows better or worse, improves or deteriorates, is a matter of viewpoint, but development will continue, it must go forward; it cannot go back (our industrial yesterdays, like all other yesterdays, are gone never to return). Industrial development is inevitable, but the course of that development may either be intelligently directed by the proper supervision and control or it may be left to blindly muddle its way through, as it has in the past. It is up to mankind whether he shall order his life by an intelligent and scientific study and control of the forces that affect his life and well being or allow himself to be the toy of fortuitous circumstance. Is it not time we stop drifting and try to steer the boat?

The maintenance of a smooth course and of a continuous prosperity in the development of modern industry, under the present system, is dependent upon one of two conditions, or both. One of the main tendencies in modern industry is the ever increasing output of product with an ever decreasing amount of labor. This line of development necessitates either the maintenance of a continuous and ever-growing home market or the acquirement of ever larger and larger dependable foreign markets, or both. For many more or less obvious reasons the foreign market alternative is impractical as a solution and becomes less and less so with the ever spreading industrial development to all the countries of the earth. The only solution worthy of serious consideration is the maintenance of a home market that will be synchronous in its growth of purchasing power with the growth of the industrial output.

In a previous article, I have pointed out that the preponderance of the home market is made up of the workers, the wage earners, the employees of industry, if you please. The average better paid mechanic buys a car, a radio, a lawn-mower, a washing machine, rents a telephone and builds or rents a house to live in. The big business man or financier who makes one hundred times as much as the mechanic does not buy one hundred washing machines, cars, radios, etc., but one hundred mechanics, or other craftsmen, if steadily employed at a sufficient wage, will. Therein lies the home market.

Industry, through its ever increasing mechanical and operating efficiency, is continually decreasing the number of workers necessary in the production of its ever increasing output of product and thereby, instead of increasing, it is decreasing its own market. It is burning the candle at both ends. Now, if we are to have any measure of commercial prosperity, and if the course of our industrial development is to run smoothly without ever-recurring depressions, panics and like calamities this incongruous condition must be compensated for; some adjustment must be made that will rectify this unbalanced condition.

The condition has come from the development of our present system of industry and the adjustment, the compensation, will have to come from this same industrial system, there is nowhere else it can come from. Industry will have to pay. In the final analysis of the matter, there is no source of income in either the political, economic or social life of the world except from the world's industry; therefore, industry must pay. What plan of adjustment is to be followed and how the details of the plan are to be worked out and put into operation,

is a matter for the people to settle, but that the profits of industry will have to be diverted to the supplying and maintenance of a market for the product is inevitable, sooner or later, if we are to have any industrial system at all.

Even though the present industrial system should wreck itself, still industrial development of some kind will continue. As long as there is human society, there will be industry. The one without the other is unthinkable.

Admitting the validity of the above, the two important questions are how soon and in what way is this adjustment to be effected?

As to the "when" I would say that nothing of consequence will be done as long as we evade the issue and refuse to face the facts. It is first necessary that it be fully recognized that this discrepancy between output and market, between production and consumption, is the basis of all our industrial troubles and that this discrepancy is directly measurable by the profits of industry. This fact once recognized, we are forced to a realization that the only solution is a remedy that will maintain a close ratio between the productive ability and the purchasing power of the people.

How is this to be done? I would say by some form of political action, i.e., either by the capture of the powers of political government, through the ballot box or otherwise (I am not an advocate of the "other-wise," I only mention it as a possibility), by some interested and determined group and through the use of that power forcing the necessary industrial readjustment, or by the development of a sufficient amount of public sentiment to bring about the adjustment as a consequence of its very popularity. This would be by far the preferable way.

In conclusion, I will suggest that it is rather obvious that no sincere or effective move along these lines will come from those

who reap the profits of industry and that, if any movement, with these ends as an objective, is to be started it is up to organized labor to promote it. Let's go!

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Brother Bachie has asked me many times to come back into these columns. He even went so far as to come all the way up here to talk it over. Of course that was more than two years ago, but he has written me often since then.

Well, it would be a tall order to recount all that has happened since yours fraternally quit the letters in 1927, but a rambling survey might give some idea how we have been faring.

The local officers have not changed; we surely are stickers. Many members have quit, some have left the business, others are now foremen or in business for themselves. But the old guard is still holding the charter, even if it is in my cellar. We are not bothered with an abundance of things to do and are just hoping for the best. However, none of us have died, though some of us have been hit below the belt.

Last summer we had occasion to let the world know that we of L. U. No. 303 had a jurisdiction which was intact, and woe betide those who doubted it. We didn't put any fines on the evil doers because of the "repression."

All you 100 per centers realize the hard knocks and the ups and downs—mostly downs—of a small local in an anti-union territory. But, fellers, what a satisfaction to know that you are still associated with even a few who still stick to the ideals of our organization! Yes, we have many disappointments, things go wrong easier than they go right, and worst of these disappointments is the guy you depend on who fails

Worker Views Illogical System

By T. M. GILLIN

Homeless men, and too many bricks; millions of bushels of wheat and corn, and people are hungry; warehouses bulging with bundles of cotton, and men, women and children shivering, suffering for the lack of proper clothing.

Factories idle; bridges to be built; streets and roads in need of repair; cities going to decay; and men, millions of men, despondent, because they are idle.

Unrest, suffering, want, despondency, everywhere, and you, Mr. Average Man, especially the member of organized labor, you are to blame. You are responsible; not the big banker, nor the industrialist. This is a democracy; we, the people, deserve the kind of government we have, we elect people who represent us.

Remember this when you go to the polls to vote, it does not matter what party the man belongs to that you are going to vote for; it does not matter if he is a Democrat, Republican, Socialist, or a believer in Single Tax, make sure that he has your interest at heart; make sure that he will truly represent you.

Don't be fooled by those people who would begot your vision, but shouting, "Beer is the big issue"—that is only a small part of it; what you should be interested in is work, and that is only part of it.

A steady job, reasonable hours, fair conditions and an income large enough to support yourself and your family in comfort with a chance to save, that will enable you to tide yourself over in times of distress.

Study yourself, your conditions; what are your hopes, your desires? Be sure you know just what you want, then go out and work for it. You can get it. Realize that you, Mr. Average Citizen, are really king in this country, your wishes are law; let them be known; realize that the President, Senators, Congressmen, mayors, councilmen, these men are your servants. It is true that you have been so careless that your servants have been giving orders, only because you are indifferent; assert yourself, be men, demand the return of your birthright; be your own boss; know your own mind.

The task is great, but it is worth the trouble and work—you can do it—cast out fear from your heart, have courage. You can and must win, if we are to continue to be free, liberty-loving, independent people.

you. And, as a result of our modern educational facilities, the said guy can talk and talk and almost make you believe that he has been given the worst deal the local could hand out. What a story a local officer could write!

And that reminds me that Brother Dan Cleary, of L. U. No. 134, has written a book on 40 years of union activities in Chicago. Some one higher up in the organization should give us more details about this. [Editor's note: This book was reviewed in the JOURNAL.]

Even if things are topsy turvy or whatever it is, there surely must be a way out. In days gone by the folks suffered from famine because the crops failed. They also suffered from plague because they didn't know how to check it. But man has overcome these things, as you all know. Years ago the streets in our towns and cities were badly lighted; in some cases not lighted at all. But man has overcome that so that when you stop and ask yourself why the hungry people when the world produces an abundance, "wot's up?" says the man in the street. "I can't figure it out." But someone will figure it out. And, as the old song says, "Every cloud has a silver lining." Pretty hard to tell a man about silver linings when he is down, but boys, did you ever hear tell or see how those in charge are trying to make things better? True, as some will say, more could be done, but I can look back on four depressions in my working life. They didn't last as long, maybe, but if you look back there never was a time when the whole nation did their best to help those less fortunate than others. We will hope that a better understanding has been created, something learned that will be of value in the future.

To those of you who think your membership in the I. B. E. W. means only dollars and cents and that is the only thing it's good for, let me tell you for your own good and peace of mind that you are very far out, or "wet," as the saying goes.

Boys, did you ever stop to think why the founders called the organization the Brotherhood, and did you ever read over your obligation word for word? Well, do so before you even think or say the union is no good. If the local officers or business man-

ager or anybody else don't do just what you think the bounders should do, there's a remedy, but it's not quitting. And let me throw out a hint to you fellows who want to raise dues so high that a managing director couldn't pay them—lay off, think of the Brother who doesn't work very steadily and has a million claims on his small purse. We have tried to make L. U. No. 303 of use but so far have not succeeded, but she is there and she will stick.

Good luck to you all and may you get a little of the pleasure that I have had in writing to you.

THOS W. DEALY,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

A bright, optimistic report at this time from this local would no doubt be a brilliant journalistic achievement, but I am afraid I must still keep in a pessimistic mood. The municipal schedules of Ft. William and Port Arthur will come up for discussion in a month's time.

The railroad situation is under discussion at the present time; its results I shall not attempt to prophesy.

The pulp and paper industry is looking for better conditions and stabilization of wages and employment.

The brightest spot here these days is the sun which is striving its hardest to break the winter and will in the near future succeed.

I would like to comment, if it is permitted, on the letter from Local No. 409, Winnipeg, Man., March JOURNAL. Brother Gant starts off as follows: "In order to keep the membership posted with events of this local, which to the uninformed is spread from Port Arthur to Vancouver," etc. Now I would like to inform all concerned that Local No. 339 takes in all electrical workers in the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and surrounding territories not governed by a local and we have held members 100 and 200 miles west of Ft. William.

If there are any members of Local No. 409 in our vicinity we would be pleased to welcome them to our meetings as below:

First Friday in month—Trades and Labor Hall, Ft. William. Third Friday in month—Trades and Labor Hall, Port Arthur. All Brothers welcome. All would-be Brothers can be initiated.

In passing I may say we hope to initiate a new Brother next meeting, which is April 1. We may yet get fooled.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 401, RENO, NEV.

Editor:

Again Reno has shown its independence. Not content with showing our disregard for the narrow-minded bigotry and selfish hypocrisy of the rest of the world, in the matter of freedom of individual action, we again depart from the usual and accepted practice, in our relationships and actions between organized labor and financial and business interests.

I am inclosing, for publication in the WORKER, if you please, a picture of a gathering, with Jack Dempsey as the guest of honor, given by union labor to the leaders of all those groups whose co-operation is usually sought, but seldom obtained, by coercion and drastic methods.

A short time ago one of the most prominent business men, representing a major part of the capital of this community, came to union labor and said, "Jack Dempsey is now a resident of Reno and making his home here. He is a union man, carrying a card. He is probably the biggest and most outstanding attraction in the United States at present. He is willing to pull off in Reno his most important 'come-back' fight, if the people want it. He, and those who are willing to finance him, want to be assured that the community will get behind the enterprise before they definitely agree to pull this fight off here. What do you think of calling the officers of every local together with the city, county and state officials to talk the proposition over?"

Our officials and representatives eagerly accepted and a get-together dinner, sponsored by union labor, was held. At this dinner again was demonstrated the fine co-operative spirit that exists here between capital and business and labor. At this gathering, meeting in good will and fellow-



JACK DEMPSEY ENTERTAINED AT RENO. WITH UNION MEN PARTICIPATING.

ship, were the governor, the mayor, the county commissioners, Jack Dempsey, prominent lawyers, leading business men, state senators and other leading members of the community, as well as about 100 officials of 35 unions and central bodies, all of whom had come together readily at organized labor's call.

These men and women were met in a spirit of co-operation to mutually decide and agree upon what was best for the prosperity of this city and state. It is in this way that we work out all our problems and maintain Reno as the "White Spot of the Nation." I doubt if anywhere in the world you can find a similar gathering where such a spirit of mutual goodwill is manifest.

After a fine dinner was enjoyed and the kindest expressions of good will exchanged, a plan was finally worked out and a committee of representatives from governmental officials, capitalists, business men and union labor, appeared before each local and central body and discussed the proposition and every one of the 28 unions organized here joined with the other civic bodies to help make this enterprise a success.

Believing that the rest of the Brotherhood will be interested in the unmoral, immoral, unregenerated savages that constitute Local No. 401, as well as the other organizations that go to make up the citizenship of Reno (where we are generally believed to be "picking our teeth with bowie knives"), I am writing of this unusual, and therefore to be condemned, way we have of doing business in Reno—"The Biggest Little City in the World."

GEORGE I. JAMES.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

Oh, yes, here we are back again, three months in succession right along with the brand new springtime weather. Speaking of weather, it is a question whether it will take one year or 10 years for prosperity to return. It seems no one is willing to give an answer, but I contend the bankers of this country could answer this question or change this horrible most unsatisfactory, selfish condition that is and has been existing months, months and more months.

The bankers knew when they started this condition what they wanted, what they intended to do, how successfully it would work for them, what the results would be and most of all how long it would take to accomplish their desires of getting the working man to go further in debt, spend all of his savings if he had any, lose everything he possessed except body and soul and when he does work his body and soul shall work or exist for whatever price the bankers dictate which will not be enough to brag about.

Brag? Brag? Oh! yes, the multi-millionaires take a great delight in telling the universe that hard times are not here, no not to them, they have every whim, want, need and what not.

There should be a government law whereby no one man in the United States can own, have or possess over five million dollars worth of bonds, stocks, money or what have you.

The word humanity has faded into the fog or beyond or something from the looks of children, women and men walking the streets, railroad tracks, country roads, highways everywhere, anywhere without socks or shoes on their feet, very little clothing on their backs. I mean less than some of those burlesque actors we have on the stages. Food? Well, I know of some cases where corn is stolen from a field and is eaten as is; potato patches raided. Oh! they take their

hands or a stick and look out, spuds, here they come. It makes no difference what it is if the unfortunates think they can chew it, down it goes whereby if there were less multi-millionaires the word humanity would return and be welcomed by every one unless he were a miser. A miser does not welcome anything but money, more money and money on top of that.

What the miser will do with this money I can not answer, but it is a sure thing if he does not spend it he will have to leave it on old mother earth against his wishes.

Oh, well, Mr. Editor and Brothers, it is about time to shut my trap, but I will say things are about the same around this neck of the woods, everyone doing his best to hold on and that helps aplenty.

Oh, yes! Our good Brother Shanda Morgan, financial secretary, went hunting recently and killed a quart, not bad, eh?

R. B. BAKER.

L. U. NO. 481, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

What will be the outcome of another year of this depression?

As an organization of electrical workers, will we face the necessity of granting those members out of work for periods of two months or more, the privilege of paying dues in I. O. U's? While I do not especially favor lower dues at this time, yet some form of relief for the unemployed Brothers is absolutely imperative. I believe that our local dues should be paid on the percentage basis, then those Brothers who are fortunate enough to work full time will pay the greater part of the freight and those who are unemployed will pay nothing.

If this plan were carefully worked out, I am sure the locals and the I. B. E. W. would greatly benefit by such a plan.

Another year of industrial depression should cause wage workers, farmers and small business men to conclude that a new economic set-up is in order. And during this year we will have men of big business making their weekly announcements as to the near arrival of prosperous times. We may be even taken by surprise by some great Nabob making the statement that business definitely has been on the incline since November 1, 1931. Such a statement actually was made just three weeks ago by one of our nationally known financial writers.

With continued depression and with repetitions of such occurrences as the march on Ford's River Rouge plant, we may wake up some morning to find that we are no longer American citizens but subjects of a dictator. However, I do not expect any small group of laboring men to put this over. Our danger is that of a capitalist dictatorship with its policy of the iron heel.

Now that we have experienced a long siege since the fall of 1929, let us not be over-optimistic in thinking that the worst is past but let us rather plan our activities on lines to fit the present conditions. Let us co-operate with all groups who are conscientiously endeavoring to boost legislation in city, state, and nation for out-of-work insurance, old age pensions, a shorter

workday and any measures that may aid the worker in providing for his family in these times of stress.

Let us banish from our minds forever the idea that Senator Guglerot or Morganfeller are going to break their necks in legislating for our interests. It is simply nonsense to expect a class of men of opposed economic interests to pass laws in our favor. So long as we are willing to place a bunch of millionaires in Congress we are going to reap the bitter harvest of our stupidity in periodical dividends of rags and hunger.

We must not just meekly watch and wait for the capitalistic dictatorship's arrival but we must be up and at it and be prepared next fall to cast a vote for economic freedom. Let us register a protest vote of such volume against the decadent system of capitalism that the giants of Wall Street will see the handwriting on the wall.

Whatever you do, Brothers, do not damn the big financial fellows because of their elevated position in our present social order. Do not damn them for opposing measures for labor's welfare. Try to realize that the monied men are only doing what the system permits, and do not forget that we voters of the United States of America grant them the privilege every four years to take the lion's share of production.

The mines, mills and factories would start up at once if a majority of the people were ready to substitute production for use, instead of production for profit.

GEO. M. LARRAIR.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Editor:

Local Union 492 records with deep regret and sorrow the passing away recently of two of its members, T. T. Buchanan and W. Castle, and also mourns with the whole organization the great loss we have sustained in the death of Charles P. Ford. Words fail to express our feelings, as we would like them to do. He was a builder, a builder of worth-while things, things that will endure—and now the builder has laid down his tools and passed on, leaving us to carry on. We extend our sympathy and condolence to those he leaves behind.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL it was gratifying to note on almost every page the demand for some form of extending knowledge and education and we, in this local, are doing our little bit to spread the gospel. "To help one another" is our pledge, and every member of the local is a member of the education committee, and we have compiled a series of questions gleaned from the daily experiences of our membership over many years of experience.

This local is particularly interested in the operation and maintenance of power stations—substations and their auxiliaries—and we feel with this questionnaire completed it will cover the most important phases of our work, as one man in his 15 or 20 years' experience would supply his viewpoint and his bag of tricks and yet would not encroach on another man's tricky experiences of the same length of service.

The classification of this questionnaire is practically complete and we intend going over, say, 10 or 12 questions at each meeting and in this way our younger men will learn in a very short time what it has taken some members their whole lifetime to acquire, and yet the oldtimers can get a full measure of help out of it, by the discussions, refreshing their memory. Remember, Brethren, the motto "To help one another" means not to keep something we have found useful and helpful to ourselves, but to spread it around and we will all become more efficient, our work less hazard-

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

ous, our interest greater and our lives happier through a better understanding of our work.

Let us be like our late Brother, Charles P. Ford; let us be builders, builders of a better organization, builders of better craftsmen, builders of a better future, so let us be constructive and press on, is the sincere wish of

H. M. NEVISON.

L. U. NO. 502, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

Many a drop of water has gone on its way down through the Reversing Falls, world-famed phenomena, in the city of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all of which is located in the Maritimes, since I had the pleasure of writing in the JOURNAL'S columns.

Here in this section of Canada prices are dropping to new levels, salaries sliding downward, that is, with exception of this latest "joker" which appeared recently in the local newspapers, the City of Saint John having asked permission of the legislature to increase the salaries of certain officials of the said city and at this writing they got what they went after and the sequel of this story is that "the police clerk of the city has a little gift of \$300 per annum placed in the old pay envelope."

Not a bad idea for the city fathers to do all this in face of the drastic cuts they have made in the appropriations of some of the most deserving institutions in this community. If this only wrote "finis" it would be possible to pass it by without further comment. But now this authority has been obtained, why, we will not be surprised, to find the illustrious fathers deciding they are overworked and unanimously agree to an increase in their pay envelopes also. It's a strange world! And so it goes on.

Through all this we are determined that our local shall thrive and that some day boast that there are very few other locals bigger and better than our own. I know the road is long and rocky, but we will keep our faces turned towards the east, and as we start on this long trail on our lips we'll breathe this song:

Skies are bound to clear up,
So smile, pals o' mine.
Things are bound to cheer up;
Just smile, pals o' mine.
Very soon there'll be a silver lining
Shining in the blue above you.
Trouble comes in bunches to warn us I guess.
If we play our hunches we'll find happiness.
Every tear will be a smile,
Boys, after a while;
So carry on and smile, boys—smile.

And that rings down the curtain on the final scene of this story of mine, that it may pass as a pleasing moment of reading to you, dear Editor, and to the locals that have taken the time to glance through it is the sincere wish of

ROBERT F. JONES.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

What a splendid fight organized labor is making. While the sore heads and malcontents have been howling and belly-aching, the leaders and loyal members of organized labor have been busy doing things. Their task has been made doubly hard because so much of their energy has necessarily been used up fighting the very ones they were fighting for. What a pity it is that every man with a union card doesn't exert all of his efforts enthusiastically and unselfishly

for the labor movement. If this were done there is no limit to the things that could be accomplished. The large vote in the Senate in favor of the La Follette-Costigan bill surprised even the oldest political prognosticators, and the sweeping victory of the Norris bill for injunction relief in both the Senate and the House is a truly satisfying example of what labor can accomplish when a concentrated effort is made.

And this is a political year, many offices will be filled in the elections this fall. And now is the time to prepare for them. Let every member of organized labor and the members of their families who are eligible get registered in order to be able to vote for our friends who will present their names as candidates for office. Every year labor's friends have been increasing in Congress as well as in local and state offices, and the reason for this is that the friends of labor are the friends of humanity. When every public office is filled by a man or woman who really has the betterment of humanity at heart a different tune will be played by the big banking and industrial interests which now have a stranglehold on the country.

The only way to get friends in office, is to vote them in. So, don't delay, get your name on the registration books now.

A. W. THOT.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Some Call It Evolution

Long ago, in the dim, dark past,
In the paleozoic slime,
The bugs and the birds and the animals
Were having a hell of a time.

It seems that things were pretty tough.
The grub just wouldn't go 'round.
So some of them got together,
And this was the plan they found.

They'd build a ship and sail it
With everything they had,
On a co-operative basis—
As a plan it wasn't so bad.

They promised to stick together,
Their aim was to find a land
Where there would be plenty of sunshine
And plenty of food for the band.

Quite soon the ship was finished
And everyone did his share;
Except for a species known as rats,
For even the rats were there.

The good ship finally started out,
They wandered for many a day.
Sometimes the going was plenty bad,
Things sometimes happen that way.

Most of the group kept hopeful,
They took the thick with the thin.
Except again for the family of rats,
Who were always chiselling in.

Whenever there was work to do,
Never a rat would you meet.
Whenever there was grub to be had
They were first in the line to eat.

And so they wandered on and on
Still looking for pastures green;
Until a terrible storm came up,
The worst they'd ever seen.

It seemed the ship would never last,
It looked like a fatal trip.
And while the rest were working hard,
The rats deserted the ship.

But the others kept on trying—
They pulled the old craft through,
And came at last to the land they sought,
Where the skies were always blue.

And then to their greatest sorrow,
After thinking the rats were drowned,
Hiding away in the hold of the ship
A couple of rats were found.

What Rodin's Thinker Must Be Thinking About

By CANAL DIGGER

Labor, that creates all wealth, isn't good collateral for borrowing back a little of the wealth created.

Mississippi River Deep Waterway conventions were held for many years. In 1912 Theodore Roosevelt said at one of them, "There is no greater question before the American people than the deepening of the Mississippi River to avoid floods and disaster to the river bottom farmers."

Since then we have helped starving Europeans of all nationalities, have cancelled billions of debts to Italy, France, England and the lesser satellites of the European galaxy, but no relief to the cotton farmers of the river valley.

We can get excited about a few thousand Americans that get wedged in between the Chinese and Japanese but farmers in the river valley that get wiped out periodically (still owing the bankers) do not excite us.

Billions for destruction, but not one cent for construction of controlled Mississippi waterway.

Our capitalists can assist a plan for controlled industry in Russia to help the five-year plan. Other capitalists tell us they are helping our enemies. Still we can do nothing for our own Mississippi farmers to shield them from "acts of God."

The price of three battleships, which we are told are obsolete in modern war, would fix up the Mississippi.

If another world war lasted long enough to boost the price of cotton to 35 or 40 cents we would do something, at least temporarily, to save the valuable cotton crop, for destructive purposes.

In all the loss of life and misery to valley farmers we do nothing for their lives, but a cotton picking invention that would increase the unemployed will command respect and capital.

The cost of the hot air in November would fix up the Mississippi. Politics and still Polly-ticks.

A free-for-all bawdy house fight in Europe gets the co-operation of every one from parsons to pedi-greed plutocracy in the United States. Too much water down the river is an act of God and should not be provided against.

Selah!

And so, through the dim, dark ages,
Right down to the present time,
Through the process of evolution
We've pulled ourselves from the slime.

And always it's been a battle,
Fighting each step, as we know;
The reason lies in the break of luck,
In that storm of long ago.

Through this thing called evolution,
We've carried through the plan,
Putting ourselves on a higher plane—
Till at last we are called a man.

But, in spite of our outward appearance,
Deep buried down in our heart,
We've inherited certain instincts
That were there from the very start.

It's easy to ride with a winner,
When ev'rything breaks just right.
But all the original instincts come out,
When it seems it's a losing fight.

And that is why the luck broke wrong,
If you believe in heredity,
When all the rats did not go down,
In the storm on that ancient sea.

"Rats deserting a sinking ship,"
It's always been that way.
Think of the progress we would have made,
If we had no rats today.

The moral is to remember,
In spite of what rats may say,
That the ship came through—it didn't sink—
And tomorrow's another day.

GENE GAILLAC,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 640, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Editor:

The eyes of the nation are focused on the national capitol. Now that Congress has passed a "dole" for big business and bankers, what will they do towards creating work and wages for 30 per cent of the nation's consuming power? Several bills are pending in both branches of Congress for public works and direct relief. The present administration is opposed to them, stressing the need of rigid economy and the dangers of the "dole". No such cry was raised when the administration measures for the relief of banks and business were introduced and passed.

The last session of Congress appropriated \$1,080,000 for a federal building for Phoenix. Several months were spent in choosing the site, and the outrageous price of \$375,000 was paid for it. Many desirable sites were offered, ranging in price from \$90,000 to \$200,000. Now they have not enough to proceed with the building, and they are asking for an additional appropriation of \$375,000 for it. Thus far the Treasury Department has not included it in their requests from this session of Congress.

There is no building activity at present in this vicinity, and none, other than the above, has been proposed so far this year. Homes, store buildings and office buildings are begging for tenants. It will take a few years before the demand will create new building here. Our only hope lies in the work plan. A city-wide campaign is getting under way and we are shaping our plan to work with the others so as to obtain the fullest publicity and benefits.

P. J. TIERNEY.

So long as we love, we serve. So long as we are loved by others I would almost say we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.—R. L. Stevenson.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

The Virginia General Assembly has adjourned for another two years and while they accomplished some good there is some work left for future sessions. The keynote seemed to be the reduction of some salaries. The salary of the tax commissioner was cut from \$10,000 a year to \$7,500 but the salary of the chairman of the state highway commission (being more impragnable) was left at \$12,500.

An administration bill calling for a 10 per cent reduction in the salaries of school teachers was defeated. This bill was publicly opposed by the teachers who were rebuked by a statement in the press that the governor was disappointed by the stand taken by the teachers.

This attitude of the "friend of the working people" might in some states be construed as courageous but in Virginia the governor may not succeed himself in office. It is hardly likely that a man of his age and political experience will be rewarded by election to Congress, so no courage was required for his attempted assault on salaries below \$1,000 a year.

A bill was passed creating the office of trial justice in Norfolk County, which if not vetoed will take out of kitchens, stores, outhouses and other unsuitable places, trials by individuals who are required only to be able to read and write and to control votes.

This bill provides that the trial justice shall be an attorney; he will receive a salary not dependent upon fees and will abolish a system as primitive as the stone age and as pernicious as leprosy.

The veto by the governor is being sought—by one of Kipling's characters; by the present judge of the county juvenile court, who will lose his assignment (and salary), and by justices of the peace, who will lose the major part of their fees.

A hearing was held by the governor on March 24 for the purpose of deciding whether or not the will of the majority should be respected. At that hearing the opposition made such poor representation that the hearing was adjourned and both sides were asked to present briefs.

The principal objection of "The Man Who Would Be King" was so transparent as to be ridiculous. The bill provides that the trial justices shall be selected by the board of supervisors (six) who are elected. The protestants want a justice appointed by the judge of the county circuit court (one) who is appointed. This is a last desperate attempt to keep control in the hands of a selected few.

A bill abolishing the unsatisfactory and expensive Norfolk county road and bridge commission was practically made mandatory by the voters in the Democratic primary election. Simultaneously a bill, placing all county road systems under the control of the state highway commission (whose chairman receives an untouchable salary) was sponsored by an ex-governor and was passed by both Houses, thereby nullifying the mandate of the voters.

There are many differences of opinion as to the advantages of this system; your correspondent has no opinion but we hope that five years from now we will be able to write, "we told you so."

A bill providing compensation for injuries suffered by volunteer firemen while fighting fires was passed. Funds for this compensation are provided by a one per cent tax on all premiums received by some fire insurance companies in Virginia but for some obscure reason this tax does not apply to "mutual" companies.

Employees' compensation legislation did

not meet our wishes or expectations but seemed to follow the general policy as applied to salaries below \$12,500 a year.

The annual convention of the Virginia Federation of Labor will open at Alexandria on May 2. Brother J. Fred Cherry, financial secretary of Local No. 734, is completing his second term as president of the federation. Brother Cherry has had a very strenuous two years with the Danville strike, and the almost super-human accomplishment of injecting new life into the Union News (official publication of the V. F. L.) after its editor and manager had through mismanagement or worse created a deficit of more than \$20,000 in a business that should have shown a profit of an equal amount.

In addition to Brother Cherry the following named officers and members of Local No. 734 are attending the convention as delegates: Brothers O. T. Ayers, president; J. Rossano, treasurer; J. E. Hawkins, recording secretary; V. M. Sylvester, past president; W. F. Taylor, C. W. Ringler, S. H. Shoemaker, G. B. Bryant, J. B. Parsons and L. L. Bain.

SAUVAN.

All works of taste must bear a price in proportion to the skill, taste, time, expense and risk attending their invention and manufacture.

Those things called dear are, when justly estimated, the cheapest: they are attended with much less profit to the artist than those which everybody calls cheap.

Beautiful forms and compositions are not made by chance, nor can they ever, in any material, be made at small expense.

A composition for cheapness and not excellence of workmanship is the most frequent and certain cause of the rapid decay and entire destruction of arts and manufacturers. —*Josiah Wedgwood.*

TODAY'S HARD TIMES PARALLELED BY 1890's

(Continued from page 187)

California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Illinois, Oklahoma, Washington, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Maryland men appeared who, either convinced of the righteousness of Coxe's purpose or thirsty for notoriety, or both, joined in the cause. "On to Washington!"

Early in the spring of 1894 some 20,000 "Coxeyites" were Washington bound by a dozen different routes. An extraordinary movement. Great hordes of men came through towns, laughing, singing "Marching Through Georgia," carrying banners and Old Glory. They camped on the outskirts of communities, bummed food from farmers, and to get on the right side of the religious folks, sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "Nearer My God to Thee."

In San Francisco, Charlie Kelly raised an army of 1,500 overnight. The city, uneasy at having them in its midst, did everything in its power to help get Kelly started across the bay into Oakland. In Oakland the authorities, also alarmed by the organized mob of ragged men, helped them with transportation out of Oakland; and so on. Now and then an army would "steal" a whole train and proceed in style, but there was comparatively little plundering. The farmers general-

ly were sympathetic, generous. In the industrial centers labor unions escorted them to town and donated money in their aid. It was a good-natured movement.

On To Washington

To many good citizens these ominous outbreaks and the conditions that underlay them appeared to threaten very serious consequences. It is not altogether surprising that many timid or conservative persons should have been a bit jumpy about it, and that they should have conjured up bogies of anarchists with bombs or socialists with insidious propaganda (there were as yet no Bolsheviks to affright them). Nor was their alarm altogether groundless. The smoke in which they saw or imagined fantastic figures arose from the smoldering fires of discontent among millions of the less fortunate classes.

It was a busy time year for our little peace-time regular army, with Coxey armies stealing trains to carry them eastward, overawing local authorities who were often too sympathetic to do anything about it, even if they were able, and with truculent strikers, mobs that passed for strikers in open resistance to authority. These disturbances caused the most extensive troop movement since the Civil War.

Soon editorial writers commenced to take Coxey seriously. What was the prime motive behind the movement? Some insisted that it was the leaders' craving for publicity, others that it was a popular, spontaneous social uprising, a revolution—and "let us be thankful," remarked one newspaper, "that it is so tame."

Preachers sermonized about it. One interpreter of the teachings of Jesus Christ, from the pulpit in Hoboken, N. J., declared furiously: "All we owe a tramp is a funeral," this agreeing with the New York Herald's idea that "the best meal for a tramp is one of lead, and enough of that to satisfy the most craving appetite."

In Washington the movement was discussed by uneasy, bewildered politicians. But as the "armies" approached Washington the movement began to dribble out. The people in the west and mid-west were friendly because the Coxeyites were going east, thereby solving in part their local unemployment and hobo problems. The people in the east, of course, felt differently; the on-coming hordes aggravated their unemployment situation. Coxeyites began to have trouble with the police, and so the men commenced to desert their armies and hike back home by themselves.

Powerful Police Display

In accordance with his plan, on May 1, General Coxey led about 600 of his followers through the streets of Washington to the Capitol grounds, where a solid wall of mounted police barred their way. Policemen were everywhere. "There were enough on duty," wrote one witness, "to take every Coxeyite into custody, and many of them seemed anxious to do so."

The Washington authorities were undoubtedly very badly scared and held a large body of police and military in reserve for emergencies. The great concourse of people that gathered near the Capitol were variously estimated—a greater crowd, it was said than had been seen at an inauguration. "That which was most significant in the parade," said the Outlook, "was not the character of the 600 recruits who made up the Coxey Army, but the sympathy shown for them by the crowds."

Police barring the end of the Avenue,

Coxey and two of his leaders left the army and ran through the shrubbery toward the Capitol steps, intending to make speeches. The police lost their heads and jumped their horses through the shrubbery and over the grounds. The crowd followed after them. Clubs were swung right and left, with the horses trampling and charging, injuring hundreds.

Coxey and his two officers were arrested and fined \$5 for walking on the grass and sentenced to 20 days imprisonment for carrying banners. Coxey's banner was a ribbon, pinned on his coat. It was three inches long and two inches wide.

Varied, Complex Group

Coxey's men camped for a time on the outskirts of the city and were later joined by the western armies of Lewis Fry from Los Angeles and the Charlie Kelly army, from Frisco. It took them three months and 10 days to cross the continent. The total number of men who finally reached Washington was about 2,000. In Camp Rosslyn, Va., a canvass of the men revealed that 86 were Masons, 198 Odd Fellows, 354 Knights of Labor, 200 Y. M. C. A. and 50 Christian Endeavorers. In Kelly's army it was found that among 763 marchers 549 were American born. There were 83 trades and occupations represented among that number. As to politics, 240 were Populists, 218 were Republicans, 196 Democrats and the others were undecided. In religion there were 358 Protestants, 280 Catholics, and 114 who declared they had no religion.

"On to Washington" reached its height in May, 1894. About the end of June, with the breaking out of the great Pullman strike, the movement was played out. There is evidence that the industrial armies were composed for the most part of workingmen, who in normal times would have worked at some trade for a living. Congress did nothing more than disregard or suppress those of its members who talked about Coxeyism too charitably—and the police did the rest.

The historic Pullman strike, in June, 1884, though it affected in varying degree at least half the states of the Union, is commonly called the Chicago railway strike because it originated and was chiefly fought out in that city.

Pullman, on the southern edge of Chicago's sprawling areas, had been built some 15 years before to house the plant and employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Externally the "model town" of Pullman appeared model enough; but it was pervaded, as company towns are, by a somewhat oppressive atmosphere of semi-feudalism. From this red-brick paradise the serpent of trade unionism had always been rigorously excluded; and visitors were wont to note among the dwellers therein a certain sense of restraint and uneasiness, not unnatural to persons living by favor of a zealous and vigilant overlord.

Pullman Strike Dramatic

Dividends to the amount of \$2,500,000 were paid to its stockholders for the year ending June, 1893. Following the World's Fair, there was a falling off in business; therefore, Mr. Pullman reduced the wages of his people from 30 to 40 per cent. No salaries were reduced during this period, and the company refused to lower the rents of the tenements occupied by its workers, although these rents were from 20 to 25 per cent higher than the workers would have to pay for similar accommodations elsewhere in Chicago. The workers traded in company stores, sent their children to a company school, strolled when not working

in a Pullman park, and attended his church. Even the sewage from the workers' homes went into a tank and was pumped to Pullman's stock farm as fertilizer. He was a workingman's friend who knew—and there was no room for argument—what was good for the workingman. He was against the eight-hour day; it encouraged idleness.

Large numbers of the Pullman workers joined the American Railway Union, of which Eugene V. Debs was president. A committee called on the Pullman officials and sought to have wages restored to the basis of 1893. The next day the committee was discharged. A sympathetic boycott was directed solely against the handling of the Pullman cars. Members of the American Railway Union did not quit their places; they announced their readiness to man and run all trains of which Pullman cars were not a part; and their officers particularly asked that such cars be separated from mail trains, in order that the latter should not be delayed. Business being bad the Pullman Company did not care how long the men stayed out. What worried Pullman was the fact that the strikers owed him \$70,000 for back rent.

On the afternoon of June 30 the superintendent of the railway mail service at Chicago sent a dispatch to Washington, "No mails have accumulated at Chicago so far. All regular trains are moving nearly on time with slight delays." On the same day, however, the Federal district attorney in Chicago telegraphed to Washington that mail trains had been stopped by strikers and that conditions were growing worse. Attorney General Olney invoked the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, by which conspiracies in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states were declared illegal. The authorities at Chicago lost no time in putting this novel suggestion in effect.

On July 2, the United States District Court of Illinois issued a so-called "blanket injunction" restraining the officials and members of the American Railway Union and "all other persons whomsoever" from interfering in any way with the transportation of mails and the carrying on of interstate commerce, as well as with the business of 23 railroads specifically named. Thus was sown the tender seeds of that dubious process known as "government by injunction" which has since grown to such dangerous proportions. On July 10, Debs and three other officers of the A. R. U. were arrested for conspiracy and sentenced to six months imprisonment. With its leaders in jail, its forces disorganized, and the whole power of federal, state and city authority ranged against it, the union was beaten. A few months later the regular army was raised to 50,000 men and more armories were built in Chicago, New York and elsewhere to keep down any possible labor uprising in the future.

Coxeyism was important for what it signified rather than for anything it accomplished. It was one of the symptoms of the rapidly developing economic revolution in the United States. It showed certain reactions of the American frontier spirit to the growing industrialism which was replacing the old order. It suggested an enlargement of the fields of natural rights—an addition to the doctrines expressed in the Declaration of Independence. "The classic phrase," said Veblen, "is no longer to read 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'; what is to be assured to every free-born American citizen under the new dispensation is 'life, liberty and the means of happiness.'" The right to work at good wages was added to the older conception of property rights.

The ONLY GAMBLE

Insurance has such a wide field that it takes in almost every angle that has a risk to it.

For instance, you can insure:

- The profits on a horse or automobile race in the event the elements are against you and it rains;
- The safe transit of cargoes of grain, coal or merchandise;
- Your automobile against loss, damage or lawsuits;
- Your jewels and money against robbery and holdup;
- Your house and furnishings in case of fire or storms.

All of these coverages—and many more—can be secured in varying degrees of amounts and premiums. In each case there may be a loss—or there may not.

- It may rain on the day of the races
- Cargoes may not reach their destinations
- Your car may be stolen or you may hit a pedestrian
- You may lose money and jewels in a holdup or burglary
- Your house and furnishings may go up in smoke or wind

If any of these calamities happen the insuring company pays the loss; if they do not happen you have had the protection and peace of mind.

BUT IN LIFE INSURANCE THERE IS NO GAMBLE AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE INSURING COMPANY PAYS. THERE COMES A TIME WHEN THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE POLICY IS DUE. THE ONLY GAMBLE IS IN NOT BEING INSURED. WHY HESITATE WHEN THE RETURN IS CERTAIN?

We urge you Electrical Workers to take advantage of the exceptional opportunity for insuring your families and relatives at small cost in the Family Group Policy. The rates are so reasonable that every eligible member of your family should carry one or two units.

Use the application on the reverse page and write us for an additional supply for the rest of the family.

NOW IS THE TIME: — TODAY!

APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the _____ of _____ a member
(Give relationship)
of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. _____, and I hereby apply for _____
units or \$ _____ life insurance, and will pay \$ _____ each _____
for same. (Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and have no deformity, except _____

(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth _____ Occupation _____ Race _____
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace _____ Sex _____

Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary _____

My name is _____
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as "Mrs. James Smith")

My address is _____
(Street and number—City and State)

Date _____ (Signature in full)

QUESTIONS BELOW TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

NOTE: Age limits, 1 to 50 years. Issued in units of \$250.00. Limit of insurance for any one person: Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00. Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

Cost per unit: If paid annually, \$3.60; Semi-annually, \$1.80; Quarterly, 90 cents; Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS
G. M. Bugniazet

and Send with Application to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. R. Biggs)



IN MEMORIAM

William H. Garrett, L. U. No. 233

It is with the deepest regret that L. U. No. 233 records the passing of our late Brother, William H. Garrett, into eternal rest; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his family in their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

JAMES E. REDDING,
JAMES W. MACKAY,
CHARLES WINDEBERGER,

Committee.

Edward S. Burns, L. U. No. 522

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our earnest and worthy Brother, Edward S. Burns; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Burns Local 522 has lost one of its most active members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local 522 recognizes its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of the local, a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

BRU. G. BLOMQUIST,
ALBERT MORRIS,
JAMES MERRICK,
WILLIAM J. FLYNN,
JOHN J. McDURRY,
CHARLES DRISCOLL,
FRED S. POWERS,

Committee.

Alexander McLaughlin, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Alexander McLaughlin; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McLaughlin Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother McLaughlin and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH A. GREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

Elmer M. Shaar, L. U. No. 1156

Though we look forward in the realization that sooner or later we must each lay down the burden of this human span, yet the shock of parting strikes us anew as, one by one, our friends and dear ones move onward into the infinite.

To Local Union No. 1156 again has come the hour of loss as we record the passing of Brother Elmer M. Shaar, an esteemed friend and valued member, his absence will be deeply felt.

To you, Mrs. Elmer M. Shaar, who held him most dear, Local Union No. 1156 extends the sympathy of true friendship and the condolence of understanding hearts. We sorrow with you.

By action of the Local Union this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to our Journal for publication, and our charter shall be draped for 30 days in his memory.

WILLIAM V. AHLGREN,

President.

James Durkin, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Durkin; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the death of Brother Durkin one of its good and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its great appreciation of the services to our cause of our good Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of Brother Durkin in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH A. GREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

Clarence Hanson, L. U. No. 17

Whereas this local has again sustained the loss of an esteemed and faithful member, through the most untimely and regrettable passing of our worthy Brother, Clarence Hanson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 17, do hereby extend our sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 17, and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WM. McMAHON,
WM. I. SPECK,
FRANK DONAHUE,

Committee.

H. Zerfass, L. U. No. 561

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, H. Zerfass; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Zerfass Local Union No. 561, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its devoted and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 561, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

C. GALLAGHER,
Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. 561, I. B. E. W.

Reuben G. Williams, L. U. No. 684

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 684, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our late Brother, Reuben G. Williams, into eternal life; and

Whereas the membership of Local Union No. 684, deeply mourns the loss of a true friend and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the official Journal for publication and a copy spread in the minutes of the local union.

S. BLODGETT,
H. M. MOORE,
JOHN M. KYES,

Committee.

Charles J. Steers, L. U. No. 113

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our presence a most beloved Brother, Charles J. Steers, and his absence is keenly felt by the Brotherhood of this local; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 113 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect to the memory of him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 113, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication, another to the Labor News and one to the bereaved family.

H. K. CAMERON,
F. C. BURFORD,
C. D. BROWN,

Committee.

George Kurz, L. U. No. 232

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 232, deeply regret the passing from our midst of Brother George Kurz on February 19, 1932.

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized him as a true and loyal member; unselfish and always ready to share the responsibilities of the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our most sincere sympathy to his immediate family, relatives and friends, in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in due respect to his memory, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be retained by Local Union 232 and a copy be forwarded to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

COMMITTEE.
Local Union 232,
Kaukauna, Wis.

Edward Lutchinger, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Lutchinger; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the death of Brother Lutchinger one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its great appreciation of the services to our cause of our good Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH A. GREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

Fred Marth, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred Marth; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the death of Brother Marth one of its true and good members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its great appreciation of the services to our union of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH A. GREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

Lawrence A. Shillenburg, L. U. No. 1156

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 1156, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our late Brother, Lawrence A. Shillenburg, into eternal life; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolence to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy to the late Brother's family; and be it finally

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM V. AHLGREN,

President.

Francis McAneny, L. U. No. 195

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved Brother, Francis McAneny; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 195, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother, Frank McAneny; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 195 and that a copy be sent to the office of the International Brotherhood with the request that it be published in the official Journal.

EDW. G. WEGNER,
Recording Secretary.

A. Huck, L. U. No. 52

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to suddenly call from our midst our beloved Brother, A. Huck; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our final tribute of respect and high esteem to our late Brother, who departed from our midst in the prime of his life, which deprives us of his companionship and brotherly love; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and relatives in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 52, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. J. GILLIGAN,
Recording Secretary.

Fred Schielke, L. U. No. 39

Whereas Local Union No. 39 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, Fred Schielke; and

Whereas we greatly mourn his sudden and untimely passing and desire to express to his family our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory we stand in lawful assembly for one minute in silence and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

THE COMMITTEE.

Anthony J. Campbell, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Anthony J. Campbell; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the death of Brother Campbell one of its good and true members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of Brother Campbell in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Dennis J. Maguire, L. U. No. 11

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Dennis J. Maguire, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 11, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 11, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular session assembled, That we acknowledge the great loss in passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother, Dennis J. Maguire; be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 11 expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the wife and relatives of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 11, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal and a copy be framed and hung in our hall.

HARRY WINEGARD,
President,
JAMES S. RAY,
EDWARD J. KENDRICK,
JOHN A. COX,
Committee.

Walter Charles Castle, L. U. No. 492

Whereas it has been the will of the Great Architect, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us, our esteemed and worthy Brother, Walter Charles Castle; and

Whereas in his passing we deeply feel our loss in a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in tribute to his memory, a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be inserted in the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in meditation for a period of one minute in respect of our deceased Brother.

H. M. NEVISON.

Victor B. Roy, L. U. No. 18

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., mourns the death of our esteemed Brother, Victor B. Roy, on February 28, 1932; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a local, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members of Local No. 18, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

HARRY M. WILLIAMS,
EVAN HUGHES,
LEWIS P. MORGAN,
Resolution Committee.

F. Hardies, L. U. No. 6

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the passing from our midst of Brother F. Hardies; and

Whereas in his true fellowship we recognized him as a loyal and worthy member, unselfish and always ready to share the responsibilities of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our most sincere sympathy and condolence to his family, relatives and friends, in this their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter of Local Union No. 6 for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late Brother, F. Hardies, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local, and that a copy be sent to the International Office with the request that they be published in the official Journal.

ALBERT E. COHN,
FRED S. DESMOND,
W. GIMMEL,
Committee.

CHAS. B. WEST,
President, L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.
CHARLES J. FOEHN,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.
The above resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W., held on Wednesday, March 16, 1932.

H. F. Green, L. U. No. 125

Local Union No. 125 is again called upon to write the final account of one of its members, and to pause in respect to the memory of Brother H. F. Green.

It is in times like this that the sense of Brotherhood is borne in more closely upon us—that the appreciation of friendship and fraternity is the greatest.

It is the sincere desire of Local Union No. 125 to convey that sense of brotherhood to the bereaved members of our late Brother's family, to impress upon them the fact that we share their loss, and, in sympathy, would lighten the burden of their sorrow.

As a tribute to the memory of Brother Green, be it

Resolved, That this expression be forwarded to his loved ones, copies sent to our Journal for publication and included in the minutes of our meetings, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

DALE B. SIGLER,
W. A. LANK,
R. I. CLAYTON,
Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125, I. B. E. W., in regular meeting March 25, 1932.

William Mutter, L. U. No. 41

Whereas Local No. 41, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, William Mutter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy be sent to the late Brother's family.

GEORGE WILLOX,
HENRY FINK,
WILLIAM P. FISHER,
Committee.

Louis B. Gilman, L. U. No. 560

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Louis B. Gilman; and

Whereas Local Union No. 560 has lost a most true and devoted member, and his family a loving brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 560, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, extend to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to The Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

E. E. MECHAM,
W. P. SHIGLEY,
H. W. HUNEVEN,
Committee.

Adopted March 25, 1932.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID—MARCH 1932

L. L. No.	Name	Amount
232	George Kurz	\$1,000.00
134	C. F. Reinke	1,000.00
134	Elmer Johnson	1,000.00
52	Arthur Huck	1,000.00
113	C. J. Steers	1,000.00
9	James Durkin	1,000.00
18	V. B. Roy	650.00
65	J. M. Little	1,000.00
134	A. J. Hunter	1,000.00
58	B. Bradtke	1,000.00
I. O.	C. B. Hanson	1,000.00
233	W. H. Garrett	1,000.00
522	E. S. Burns	1,000.00
1156	Elmer Shaar	1,000.00
3	W. M. Meyer	1,000.00
3	A. A. Titus	1,000.00
195	F. McAneny	1,000.00
17	C. E. Hanson	1,000.00
52	A. E. Rickard	1,000.00
39	Fred Schielke	1,000.00
103	G. Rudolph	1,000.00
9	A. McLaughlin	1,000.00
1	A. A. Selzer	1,000.00
6	G. W. Albers	1,000.00
125	H. F. Green	825.00

I. L. No.	Name	Amount
6	Frank Hardies	1,000.00
817	James Gibson	475.00
134	Z. A. Parke	1,000.00
I. O.	Edw. A. Johnson	1,000.00
309	C. E. Ray	1,000.00
103	T. Gould	1,000.00
9	A. J. Campbell	1,000.00
I. O.	W. A. Corbett	1,000.00
134	John P. King	1,000.00
I. O.	R. Hughes	1,000.00
I. O.	C. F. Oakley	1,000.00
309	F. F. Niebruegge	1,000.00
817	W. Gilkison	1,000.00
560	L. B. Gilman	1,000.00
Death Claims—March, 1932		\$37,950.00
Claims previously paid		2,594,652.76
Total claims paid		\$2,632,602.76

UNIONS, EMPLOYERS, FRIENDS HONOR FORD

(Continued from page 186)

"In his passing the labor movement has lost a truly great member."

ARTHUR HUGGINS,
International Brotherhood of
Paper Makers.

"We mourn with your organization the loss of this loyal and valuable leader."

C. C. COULTER,
Secretary, Retail Clerks Interna-
tional Protective Association.

"The loss of his experience and adminis-
trability this time will mean much to all."

E. LEWIS EVANS,
President, Tobacco Workers In-
ternational Union.

"I think I appreciate to some small extent
just what his passing means to all of us who
are interested in the real progress of our
particular branch of the industry, and I sin-
cerely hope that we will still continue to feel
the influence that was so strongly exerted
by Mr. Ford during his life time."

JOHN MACINTYRE,
Manager, Section 19, Electrical
Guild of North America.

"I am sure we have lost one of our high-
est type men and a hard and loyal worker
for the Brotherhood."

S. B. RUDEWICK,
International Representative, In-
ternational Brotherhood of Elec-
trical Workers.

"Employers and union men alike have
taken their troubles to 'Chuck,' and those
who knew him best had almost a reverence
for his counsel and his attitude of fairness."

"His decisions were unbiased, even though
he was heart and soul a labor executive.
His thought, and his life were given to the
industry—which is better for having had
him as such an influential factor in it."

SECTION 4,
The Electrical Guild of North
America.

"This irreparable loss of our dear friend
will be a deep shock not only to the elec-
trical workers but the labor movement in
general."

HUGH S. O'NEAL,
International Representative, In-
ternational Brotherhood of Elec-
trical Workers.

"His efforts have been of distinct benefit

to humanity and his passing will be an
irreparable loss to our Brotherhood."

W. A. KELLY,
International Representative, In-
ternational Brotherhood of Elec-
trical Workers.

Messages were also received from the
following:

M. S. Warfield, president, Order of Sleep-
ing Car Conductors.

Paul G. Burns, Capital Printing Company.
Ray Cleary, International Representative,
International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers.

J. L. McBride, International Executive
Council, International Brotherhood of Elec-
trical Workers.

International Association of Machinists.
John J. Gleeson, secretary, Bricklayers,
Masons and Plasterers' International Union
of America.

Edward Flore, general president, Hotel
and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage
Dispensers' International Alliance.

John F. McNamara, International Presi-
dent, International Brotherhood of Firemen
and Oilers.

M. J. Collieran, general president, Inter-
national Plasterers and Cement Finishers
Union.

Matthew Woll, president, The Union
Labor Life Insurance Company.

Kalamazoo Federation of Labor, Kalamazoo,
Mich.

William C. Elliott.
P. J. Morrin, president, International As-
sociation of Bridge and Structural Iron
Workers.

F. H. Fljozdal, president, Brotherhood of
Maintenance of Way Employees.

Associated Electrical Contractors of
Buffalo.

William M. O'Brien, secretary, Interna-
tional Association of Sheet Metal Workers.

S. N. Berry, Order of Railway Conduc-
tors of America.

A. C. Brueckmann, president, Section 7,
The Electrical Guild of North America.

M. F. Tighe, president, Amalgamated As-
sociation of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

J. A. Franklin, president, International
Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship
Builders and Helpers of America.

Journeyman Stone Cutters Association of
North America.

Joseph V. Moreschi, president, Interna-
tional Hod Carriers, Building and Common
Laborers' Union of America.

M. J. Keough, president, International
Molders Union of North America.

A. Johnston, president, Brotherhood of
Locomotive Engineers.

B. M. Jewell, president, Railway Em-
ployees' Department, American Federation
of Labor.

Edward J. Volz, president, International
Photo Engravers Union of North America.

Roy Horn, president, International Broth-
erhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and
Helpers.

E. Ingles, vice president, International
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

H. W. Bell, vice president, International
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

L. A. McEwan, International Representa-
tive, International Brotherhood of Elec-
trical Workers.

Frank Swor, former member of the execu-
tive council, International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers.

James Broderick, International Represen-
tative, International Brotherhood of Elec-
trical Workers.

George V. Fay, secretary, Upholsterers',
Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' Interna-
tional Union of North America.

George J. Siedler, managing director, Sec-
tion 15, The Electrical Guild of North
America.

The Electrical Guild of North America.
Members of L. U. No. 7, I. B. E. W.,
Springfield, Mass.

Members of L. U. No. 10, I. B. E. W., But-
ler, Pa.

Members of L. U. No. 15, I. B. E. W., Jer-
sey City, N. J.

Members of L. U. No. 17, I. B. E. W.,
Detroit, Mich.

Members of L. U. No. 22, I. B. E. W.,
Omaha, Nebr.

Members of L. U. No. 26, I. B. E. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Members of L. U. No. 28, I. B. E. W.,
Baltimore, Md.

Members of L. U. No. 34, I. B. E. W.,
Peoria, Ill.

Members of L. U. No. 41, I. B. E. W.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Members of L. U. No. 43, I. B. E. W.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Members of L. U. No. 56, I. B. E. W.,
Erie, Pa.

Members of L. U. No. 64, I. B. E. W.,
Youngstown, Ohio.

Members of L. U. No. 72, I. B. E. W.,
Waco, Texas.

Members of L. U. No. 76, I. B. E. W.,
Tacoma, Wash.

Members of L. U. No. 79, I. B. E. W.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Members of L. U. No. 81, I. B. E. W.,
Scranton, Pa.

Members of L. U. No. 86, I. B. E. W.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Members of L. U. No. 112, I. B. E. W.,
Louisville, Ky.

Members of L. U. No. 122, I. B. E. W.,
Great Falls, Mont.

Members of L. U. No. 131, I. B. E. W.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Members of L. U. No. 154, I. B. E. W.,
Davenport, Iowa.

Members of L. U. No. 163, I. B. E. W.,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Members of L. U. No. 175, I. B. E. W.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Members of L. U. No. 180, I. B. E. W.,
Vallejo, Calif.

Members of L. U. No. 181, I. B. E. W.,
Utica, N. Y.

Members of L. U. No. 183, I. B. E. W.,
Lexington, Ky.

Members of L. U. No. 190, I. B. E. W.,
New Braunfels, Texas.

Members of L. U. No. 193, I. B. E. W.,
Springfield, Ill.

Members of L. U. No. 195, I. B. E. W.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Members of L. U. No. 226, I. B. E. W.,
Topeka, Kans.

Members of L. U. No. 232, I. B. E. W.,
Kaukauna, Wis.

Members of L. U. No. 246, I. B. E. W.,
Steubenville, Ohio.

Members of L. U. No. 247, I. B. E. W.,
Schenectady, N. Y.

Members of L. U. No. 250, I. B. E. W.,
San Jose, Calif.

Members of L. U. No. 276, I. B. E. W.,
Superior, Wis.

Members of L. U. No. 286, I. B. E. W.,
New Albany, Ind.

Members of L. U. No. 305, I. B. E. W.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Members of L. U. No. 309, I. B. E. W., E.
St. Louis, Ill.

Members of L. U. No. 317, I. B. E. W.,
Huntington, W. Va.

Members of L. U. No. 321, I. B. E. W.,
La Salle, Ill.

Members of L. U. No. 323, I. B. E. W.,
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Members of L. U. No. 332, I. B. E. W.,
San Jose, Calif.
Members of L. U. No. 348, I. B. E. W.,
Calgary, Alta, Canada.
Members of L. U. No. 351, I. B. E. W.,
Olean, N. Y.
Members of L. U. No. 369, I. B. E. W.,
Louisville, Ky.
Members of L. U. No. 370, I. B. E. W.,
Twin Falls, Idaho.
Members of L. U. No. 377, I. B. E. W.,
Lynn, Mass.
Members of L. U. No. 389, I. B. E. W.,
Glens Falls, N. Y.
Members of L. U. No. 401, I. B. E. W.,
Reno, Nev.
Members of L. U. No. 409, I. B. E. W.,
Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
Members of L. U. No. 431, I. B. E. W.,
Mason City, Iowa.
Members of L. U. No. 466, I. B. E. W.,
Charleston, W. Va.
Members of L. U. No. 474, I. B. E. W.,
Memphis, Tenn.
Members of L. U. No. 508, I. B. E. W.,
Savannah, Ga.
Members of L. U. No. 536, I. B. E. W.,
Schenectady, N. Y.
Members of L. U. No. 537, I. B. E. W.,
San Francisco, Calif.
Members of L. U. No. 545, I. B. E. W.,
St. Joseph, Mo.
Members of L. U. No. 565, I. B. E. W.,
Bridgeport, Conn.
Members of L. U. No. 568, I. B. E. W.,
Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
Members of L. U. No. 601, I. B. E. W.,
Champaign and Urbana, Ill.
Members of L. U. No. 602, I. B. E. W.,
Amarillo, Texas.
Members of L. U. No. 629, I. B. E. W.,
Moncton, N. B., Canada.
Members of L. U. No. 644, I. B. E. W.,
Goose Creek, Texas.
Members of L. U. No. 655, I. B. E. W.,
Calgary, Alta, Canada.
Members of L. U. No. 665, I. B. E. W.,
Lansing, Mich.
Members of L. U. No. 670, I. B. E. W.,
Fargo, N. Dak.
Members of L. U. No. 701, I. B. E. W.,
Wheaton, Ill.
Members of L. U. No. 707, I. B. E. W.,
Holyoke, Mass.
Members of L. U. No. 719, I. B. E. W.,
Manchester, N. H.
Members of L. U. No. 723, I. B. E. W.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Members of L. U. No. 770, I. B. E. W.,
Albany, N. Y.
Members of L. U. No. 817, I. B. E. W.,
New York, N. Y.
Members of L. U. No. 838, I. B. E. W.,
Meridian, Miss.
Members of L. U. No. 863, I. B. E. W.,
Lafayette, Ind.
Members of L. U. No. 869, I. B. E. W.,
Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Members of L. U. No. 886, I. B. E. W.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Members of L. U. No. 907, I. B. E. W.,
Willimantic, Conn.
Members of L. U. No. 912, I. B. E. W.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Members of L. U. No. 948, I. B. E. W.,
Flint, Mich.
Members of L. U. No. 1118, I. B. E. W.,
Quebec, Quebec, Canada.
Francis J. Murphy, International Office
member.
Springfield Office, I. B. E. W.
Theodore Quets, president, Diamond
Workers' Protective Union of America,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Editor's note: The foregoing represent only a partial list of the many received. Haste in going to press precludes use of full list.]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL VIEWS DEPRESSION PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 190)

Broach on the appellant's removal as assistant to the business manager of Local Union No. 52 was considered. After reviewing the facts in the case, it was moved and seconded that the decision of the International President be sustained and that the International Secretary stand instructed to advise the appellant of the action of the executive council on his appeal. Motion was adopted.

The appeal of R. J. Carmichael from the decision of the International President in the controversy of R. J. Carmichael vs. Local Union No. 11 was considered. After a review of all the facts in the case, it was moved and seconded that the council sustain the decision of the International President and that the International Secretary stand instructed to advise the appellant and the defendant local union of the council's decision. Motion was adopted.

The appeal of Eli Gaul was considered. A review of the facts shows that the member did not comply with the provisions of the constitution with reference to appeals. Therefore the subject matter is not properly before the council because of the member's own neglect. It was moved and seconded that the International Secretary so advise the appellant. Motion carried.

Communication signed by Gene Gaillac, business manager, and by the executive board of Local Union No. 595 requesting the council to grant Brother L. M. Antley continuous standing was considered. Inasmuch as the council has no authority under the laws to grant a member his standing for the period he was out of the organization, it was moved and seconded that the request be denied and that the International Secretary advise Brother Gaillac of the council's action. Motion carried.

Communication from John Noble, formerly an International Representative, was considered. Inasmuch as the constitution does not give the council the power to grant Brother Noble's request, it was moved and seconded that the International Secretary stand instructed to advise Brother Noble that his request was denied. Motion was adopted.

The request of Local Union No. 110 for a remission of per capita tax for a period of three months was placed before the council. After going over all the facts, it was moved and seconded that because of the many requests from local unions for such remissions caused by the depression and inasmuch as the funds of the International Organization would not permit the granting of remissions to all such local unions, the request of Local Union No. 110 be denied and that the International Secretary be instructed to advise the local that the council could not see its way clear to grant the request. Motion was adopted.

The audit committee tendered its report, which embodied the examination made by W. B. Whitlock, auditor. It was moved and seconded that the report

be filed for permanent record. Motion was adopted.

The council proceeded to review the cases and actions thereon submitted to the council for disposition by correspondence. It was moved and seconded that all matters handled by correspondence be approved. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned.

(Sgd.) M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

BLOWING TIME OF FUSE

In order to meet the frequent demand of electrical engineers and central station men for information as to the blowing time of fuses at extremely high overloads, the Bussmann Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, makers of Buss super-lag fuses, recently has completed exhaustive tests in conjunction with Prof. H. G. Hake, of Washington University, on both 250 and 600-volt ranges to determine the blowing time of their super-lag fuses at various heavy overloads.

This information, it was explained by officials of the Bussmann concern, is often desired in order to determine the proper size of fuse to use in a given circuit, especially ones containing overload relays or those having primary fuses in the high voltage side.

Charts which have been compiled by the Bussmann Manufacturing Company show the results of these tests. In order to insure accurate tests, an oscillograph was used for all blowing times under two seconds. Values given on the chart for the blowing times represent the average of a number of tests on each size. It is quite apparent what a number of oscillograph tests had to be made. This affords some indication of the expense involved in order to make this information available for engineers and fuse users.

Any engineer or fuse user interested in receiving copies of either or both of these charts, officials of the Bussmann Manufacturing Company said, may obtain them without charge by writing the company, University at Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

(Continued from page 197)

filament of a 50-watt lamp is about half an ampere. Now suppose that current—that half ampere—represents the water that flows through the Niagara River and down over the Falls, every year. If you'll do that then this hundredth of a millionth of a billionth of an ampere represents just two drops of water—two drops a year, compared with that enormous volume that annually tumbles over the Falls.

Here, indeed, is a tool the astronomer can use in his stellar experiments. And not only the astronomer, but hundreds of scientists, working in many different fields, will have their work extended and made easier by this new measuring instrument. There may be very little of the earth's surface left to explore—but there still remains vast unexplored areas in the realm of science—and tools like this will inspire the scientist to still greater effort.

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

WHY LABOR'S ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL PASSED

(Continued from page 188)

more to destroy the confidence of workmen in the courts than any other development of recent decades."

Future Policies—The Way Out

With Dr. Witte's conclusions no one who sees the need for a strong and free trade union movement can disagree. His views are important, since they are arrived at after many years of independent study. His conclusions may be summed up as follows:

First. There is needed a well defined, comprehensive public policy toward labor disputes. The courts have held that labor organizations are socially useful. Labor must be allowed the same freedom to combine as the modern corporation laws allow to capital. Unions are useful and indispensable. They benefit the worker and the public. No substitute (such as company unions) can take their place. All this has been recognized by the courts.

Second. But while unions are lawful many of their activities are restricted. Dr. Witte regards the restrictions as unjustified. The restrictive decisions are based on abstract legal theories which should be discarded and the questions decided upon the economic facts.

Thus, strikes for the closed shop should be legal. "If it is necessary and desirable for workmen to combine, it is legitimate for them to seek to strengthen their organization." For the same reason the restrictions against the sympathetic strike should be removed. "Workmen have no less a legitimate interest outside of their particular shop and craft than a midwestern manufacturer in the freight rates enjoyed by an eastern competitor."

With regard to picketing, Mr. Witte would accept the principle behind the present ruling—"persuasion is legitimate, intimidation unlawful"; and the dividing line depends upon the facts and calls for investigation before a prohibitory order is issued.

The present condemnation of all boycotting is "utterly illogical." If unions are lawful and useful, then the efforts to strengthen their organizations are likewise desirable.

In brief, workmen should be allowed a free hand in carrying on disputes with employers, barring only fraud, intimidation and violence.

Third. With regard to the injunction, Mr. Witte emphasizes that the greatest relief can come from a change in the procedure of getting injunctions rather than in other directions. There is no chance of passing legislation abolishing the issuance of injunctions, nor of limiting their issue only to the protection of property. The Norris injunction-limitation bill is endorsed as providing the needed reforms. It will curb the abuses arising from issuing injunctions without hearings. While the employer could still get an injunction without the presence of the union representative in court, it would be void in five days. After this period both parties can be present. More definite proofs than now required are provided for before an injunction can be issued. Trial by jury or by another judge is also provided. In addition, yellow dog contracts are not to be enforceable in the

federal courts. The passage of the Norris bill, Mr. Witte feels, will clarify the rights of labor and remove many of the abuses now prevalent.

Fourth. The philosophy of the author is that the law should place no restrictions upon labor or employer. That each should be allowed to use all peaceful methods in extending their organization. This is possible only if our agencies for law and order are more efficiently managed. The policing of strikes and the attitude of the government agencies during strikes have both been subject to criticism. As a first step, responsibility for enforcement of the law should be placed upon the executive officials. No reliance should be placed upon injunctions. A truly neutral attitude on the part of the law enforcing authorities must be maintained. The commissioning of private guards as special police must be stopped and private detective agencies should be strictly regulated. "Police officers can and should be instructed to treat strikers as they do other citizens."

There is much more to Dr. Witte's book than this summary presents. It must be read by all students of labor, by labor officials and union members, by lawyers and judges. The author has performed a real service in making available this comprehensive analysis of so important a problem. One might quarrel with him on some of his conclusions. For example, the reviewer is not so hopeful that the attitude of the police during strikes can be changed so easily. Policemen do not oppose the strikers because they dislike them. They do the bidding of the economic and political forces in the community which represent the point of view and interests of the dominant employers' group. To bring about the change Dr. Witte wishes would require more than the mere change of a law. Nothing short of the economic and political ascendancy of the labor movement itself could eliminate the abuses now found. But a difference of opinion here and there is of no importance in contrast to the very real contribution this book has made.

The injunction has been used in American labor disputes for over 40 years. Its use has been attacked as an interference with the elementary rights of labor unions. It has been defended as a necessary protection of property from irreparable injury. Only recently, however, have the investigators been searching to discover the real effects of injunctions. Is violence prevented? Are strikes defeated? Is property protected? Mr. E. E. Witte has during the past 20 years, particularly in his recent book, "The Government in Labor Disputes," contended that injunctions are of little benefit to the employers. They do not prevent violence. Strikes take place in spite of the injunctions. Boycotts are advertised more widely than if the injunction had not been employed. And while labor unions are seriously harmed, the effect of the injunctions on their activities are often exaggerated.

Now comes a small volume, "The Effect of Injunctions," a review of strike injunctions in the new south, by Duane McCracken (University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1931, \$3.00), in which Professor Duane McCracken of Guilford College has made intensive case studies of five strike injunctions in the new industrial south. He interviewed strikers, their employers and public officials. He examined court records and newspapers. He sought to discover the influences which the injunctions had upon the strikes involved.

Three of the strikes studied were in the textile industry. These included the strikes at Marion, N. C., Elizabeth, Tenn., both in

1929, and Danville, Va., in 1930. The two other strikes studied involved the typographical union in Raleigh, N. C., in 1921, and in Asheville in 1923. Mr. McCracken presents detailed descriptions of each of these strikes and his appendixes which comprise nearly half of the book, contain all the court orders in the cases discussed.

His conclusions are important and may be briefly summarized.

First. In no case did the injunction break the strike. Testimony was taken from both sides to indicate that as far as the continuance of the strike was concerned, the injunction had no effect.

Second. The injunction did not materially influence the conduct of the strikers. It did have some effect on the use of epithets, but beyond that the strikers contrived to carry on their work. In the Raleigh case they still met new employees at the railroad station and offered to pay their return fare if they would go back. On the whole the effect on the strikers was negligible.

Third. The social attitudes of those enjoined were obviously affected by the restraining orders. The distrust and hatred of the courts was definitely observed. In most instances the workers looked upon the orders as a "bluff." They continued on the picket line with their song:

"Old injunctions are mighty fine,
Pickets read them on the picket line."

It did succeed in keeping the disputants apart and this made for industrial strife. From a study of these cases the author concludes that injunctions "tend to retard rather than hasten peaceful settlements of industrial disputes."

Mr. McCracken does not conclude that the experience in these cases necessarily proves that injunctions are of no harm to labor. Strikes have been broken. Temporary restraining orders are particularly objectionable since they prevent unions from using their strategic opportunity. Many of the problems usually present, such as the yellow dog contract, large police force, the use of the military, were not found in these cases. As a result, it would not be correct to conclude that the experience in the five cases would necessarily be duplicated elsewhere.

In addition to the analysis of the five cases here mentioned, the author has chapters on the injunction problem, the injunction as a legal remedy, the case for and the case against the injunction.

I need not tell you what it is to be knocking about in an open boat. I remember nights and days of calm when we pulled, we pulled, and the boat seemed to stand still, as if bewitched within the circle of the sea horizon. I remember the heat, the deluge of rain-squalls that kept us bailing for dear life (but filled our water-cask), and I remember sixteen hours on end with a mouth dry as a cinder and a steering-oar over the stern to keep my first command head on to a breaking sea. I did not know how good a man I was till then. I remember the drawn faces, the dejected figures of my two men, and I remember my youth and the feeling that will never come back any more—the feeling that I could last forever, outlast the sea, the earth, and all men; the deceitful feeling that lures us on to joys, to perils, to love, to vain effort—to death; the triumphant conviction of strength, the heat of life in the handful of dust, the glow in the heart that with every year grows dim, grows cold, grows small, and expires—and expires too soon—before life itself.—Joseph Conrad.

WHAT SCIENCE KNOWS ABOUT THE EARTH

A list of facts about the earth for which geologists and other scientists have enough evidence to be reasonably sure was presented by Dr. William Bowie, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in an address just published by the Washington Academy of Sciences. The earth's shape is known, Dr. Bowie said, as well as its size, its respective areas of land and water, its average density and the average density of the rocks exposed in its crust. These densities are not the same, the earth as a whole being about twice as dense as its surface rocks. The temperature of these surface rocks increases as one goes downward in mines or lowers thermometers in wells, the average increase being about 90 degrees, Fahrenheit, for each mile of depth so far explored. No one knows how hot is the earth's center.

Many earthquakes occur and some happen in every part of the earth. Dr. Bowie estimates the annual number as between 30,000 and 40,000. Study of the shock waves set up by these earthquakes shows that the rocks are solid and rigid for only about 60 miles beneath the surface. Below that the earth is plastic, like hot glass or very stiff molasses.

There has been land exposed above the oceans for about 1,500,000,000 years of past earth history and the washing of land into the sea by rain has been going on during all this time. Nearly five billion inches of rain, about 750,000 miles, may have fallen. It is this continual washing of land material into the oceans which is responsible, Dr. Bowie believes, for disturbing the equilibrium of the earth's crust from time to time and thus for pushing up mountain ranges.

RADIO

(Continued from page 196)

Ingredients in proportion to obtain a resistance value per unit length. The paint type is in the form of a porcelain or other ceramic support on which is deposited a coat of high-resistance conductor. The metallized resistor type is the most interesting of all, comprising a small diameter glass thread or filament carrying a metallized deposit firmly held in place. The metallized filament is inserted snugly in a ceramic tubing, so that the heat developed is transmitted to the larger ceramic mass for proper dissipation, permitting of maximum current-handling capacity. It is surprising to find these metallized resistance units, no larger than the grid leaks of the past, handling two watts and over without overloading. As a further measure of economy, the resistors are inserted directly in the point-to-point wiring in most instances, doing away with the elaborate wiring to the resistance network of the former receivers.

Whatever is gained in components and raw materials is further amplified in the assembly and testing. The metal chassis and interchangeable components permit of progressive assembly by girls. As the chassis travels along the belt or long benches, each girl in turn attends to one operation, until the chassis emerges complete. Even the tests are of a routine character.

So far as performance is concerned, present-day sets outclass the sets of several years ago. The only question, then, is one of life. It is sometimes felt that present-day sets, incorporating so many price-cutting measures, cannot be of the lasting sort. And yet accelerative tests on many

typical low-priced sets would indicate that they have a life upwards of 10,000 hours without replacement of parts, which, in terms of average use, represents three years or more. And in view of the rapid progress of radio, it is doubtful whether many families will want to use the sets of today at the end of another three years.

KANSAS CITY SETS UP STANDARD CRAFT COURSES

(Continued from page 180)

ing. Much credit is extended Mr. McLeod, the instructor of this class, by graduates and members of the class. Many graduates who have finished this course, have applied themselves on the job, where heretofore it was necessary to have men of another craft do this welding and cutting for us, which in reality belongs to us.

Beginning with the next school term, all apprentices are to be required to take a year's course in gas welding before being eligible for examination for journeyman.

Examining Board

Brothers Tom Sherfield, Roy Smiley, Carl Troutwine, Ernest Bott and Warren Bott constitute our examining board. These men are constantly mingling with the classes on school nights to be satisfied that only first class material is taught our members.

It is gratifying to know that as long as our examining board receives the cooperation that they have, from our journeymen and apprentices, certainly our executive board will not have to enforce the law of the International Office referred to in Article XXII, Section 2, of the Constitution.

CENTURY AIR LINES BARRED FROM ARIZONA

(Continued from page 183)

hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Arizona Corporation Commission at the capitol, in the city of Phoenix, this 12th day of March, 1932.

(Seal) "Wm. Coxon,
"Amos A. Betts, "Secretary."
"Chairman."

Labor's brief, presented by Mr. Killen, rested its case upon four provisions:

1. Public necessity and convenience did not require a new line.
2. A new line would bring about a state of ruinous competition, especially ruinous to the present standards of safety and ruinous to the morale of the operating personnel.
3. A competing line would halt proper development of the aviation industry in Arizona.
4. The competing line would cut the payroll of Arizona citizens engaged in aviation work virtually in half.

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinions; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

CONSTANT PRESSURE IN BEHALF OF PUBLIC WORKS

(Continued from page 184)

power of the underlying population, and purchasing power can be strengthened only by the arrival of jobs. In times such as these, it is an accepted practice that government agencies can best lead in the supplying of jobs.

"Please bear in mind that this is needed construction; that all preliminary barriers to its accomplishment have been brushed aside; that responsibility for its needed fulfillment lies not with the treasury department, or with the executive branch of the government, but with Congress—that is, with the representatives of the people, who, it would seem, if we may point the fact out, should be anxious to remedy want and need which reaches alarming proportions."

Extent, ramification, or variety of construction in relation to stimulation of business is indicated by an analyses of the U. S. Department of Commerce of materials entering into ship building:

Iron and Steel and Their Products, Not Including Machinery. Cutlery and edge tools, saws, files, firearms and ordnance, galvanizing and other coatings, locks, builders' hardware, etc.; bolts, nuts, screws, washers, rivets, cast-iron pipe, doors and shutters, forgings, anchors, chains, etc.; nails, spikes, hooks, tacks, etc.; iron and steel, processed or welded; case-hardening, tempering, welded, or specially treated; steel works and rolling mills; bars, rods, wire, armor plate, etc.; wrought pipe; plumbers' supplies—bath and laundry tubs, and equipment and fittings of all descriptions; kitchen and pantry sinks, flush valves, faucets, pipe hangers and kindred products; steam fittings—hot water and steam heating apparatus; radiators, valves, gauges, coils, thermostats, etc.; structural ironwork—angles, channels, I-beams, etc.; machine tools, hand tools, etc., not including edge tools, files, or saws; wire rope; screw-machine products; stoves.

Textiles and Their Products. Awnings, tents, sails, and articles made from canvas and duck belting and hose, other than leather and rubber carpets and rugs; cordage and twine—rope, cable, twine (braided or twisted) made from hemp, flax, cotton, manila, jute, and other fiber; cotton goods—furnishings, such as sheeting, toweling, bedspreads and quilts; tapestries, hangings, etc.; felt goods—wool or hair, used for insulating purposes; flags, banners, and pennants; hammocks; house-furnishing goods; not elsewhere classified; linoleum; oakum; upholstering materials—artificial leather, woolen and worsted goods; waste, cotton; woolen goods, blankets, etc.; clothing.

Lumber and Allied Products. Cork products; life preservers and insulating material; furniture—wood, metal; planing and saw mill products, rough; planing and mill products, dressed lumber, moldings, panels, etc.; turpentine and rosin; wood tar as used on decks; excelsior; wood, turned and carved; wooden goods, not elsewhere classified.

Leather and Its Manufactures. Belting, leather.

Rubber products. Hose and belting. **Paper and printing.** Printing and publishing, book and job; paper goods, coated paper as used in mold loft for templates; stationery, tags, labels, etc.

Chemicals and Allied Products. Bone

black, carbon black, and lampblack, acids, gases, acetylene, oxygen, coke, cleaning and polishing preparations, rust and paint removers, grease and tallow; lubricating, launching, etc., denatured alcohol, paints and varnishes, oils, lubricating and fuel, graphite, glue, chemicals, not elsewhere specified.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products. Clay products, other than pottery; fire brick and other refractories; emery and other abrasives; floor tile; glass; slate; switchboards, etc.; pottery, china, and porcelain ware for ships' furnishings; lime; cement.

Metals and Metal Products, Other Than Iron and Steel. Aluminum castings, aluminum rolled forms and sheets; aluminum utensils, manufactured; babbitt metal, etc.; all classes bells, gongs, and their fixtures; brass, bronze, and other nonferrous alloys—plates, sheets, rods, wire, and finished products; copper, tin, and sheet-iron work, including galvanized-iron work; sinks, tanks, bins, pipe, roofing, skylights, ventilators, etc.; fire extinguishers, chemical; electric fixtures; lead—bar, pipe, and sheet; stamped and enameled ware of all kinds not otherwise mentioned; plated ware.

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, and Supplies. Generating apparatus; motors; control apparatus; batteries, storage and primary; carbons; search-lights; incandescent lamps; radio apparatus; fire-alarm apparatus; telephone apparatus; switchboard equipment, including switches, etc.; insulators—porcelain, composition; wiring devices, sockets, receptacles, snap switches, plugs, etc.; insulated wire and cable; conduits; electric signaling apparatus; electric measuring instruments; fuses, cut-outs, and fuse plugs; electric fans and other devices and appliances; portable electric tools; electric-welding apparatus.

Machinery, Not Including Electrical Machinery. Engines—steam, Diesel, and gas; machine tools; pumps, hand and power; blowers; compressors; cranes and hoists; condensers; stokers; refrigerating machinery; tackle block and rigging equipment; machine-shop products not elsewhere specified; foundry products not elsewhere mentioned; castings, other than iron and steel; gray-iron castings; malleable-iron castings; machine tools; boilers; valves; scales and balances.

Transportation. Railroads—steam and electric; marine; automobile.

Miscellaneous Industries. Public utility—electric light, heat, and power; fuel—coal mining; brooms and brushes; enameling and japanning; foundry supplies; instruments, barometers, compasses, binnacles, gyroscopes, etc.; photographic apparatus and materials; mattresses, bed springs, cushions, etc.; typewriters and supplies; steam packing, pipe, and boiler covering, gaskets, etc.; window shades, rollers, curtain rods, etc.; drafting room material and instruments; clocks, time recording devices, etc.; models and patterns; upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified; curled hair, etc.; small boat builders.

Food and Kindred Products. Beverages; bread and other bakery products, dairy products; canning; flour and other grain mill products; slaughtering and meat packing; sugar refining; food preparations not elsewhere classified.

Business groups other than industries that are affected by ship building activity: Banks and savings institutions; insurance; real estate; hotels; merchandise; bonding concerns; advertising.

SOURCES OF MATERIAL ENTERING INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A \$15,000,000 SHIP

Below is given a table showing the sources of material entering into the construction of a \$15,000,000 ship, with the estimated amounts purchased in each state where those amounts are sufficient to have been recorded.

The chief materials from abroad are mahogany, teak, tin, cork, and shellac. These materials are considered as originating in the states which import them, or which work them into manufactured products.

Amount	Description	Amount	Description
Alabama	\$25,000 Iron ore, limestone, coke, pig iron, pipe fittings.	New Mexico	paints and varnish, zinc oxide, glass, steel forgings, babbitt, rubber goods.
Arizona	Copper ore, silver.	New York	\$1,100,000 Copper ore.
Arkansas	15,000 Ash lumber.		Electric motors, turbines and generators, telephones, communication and navigation instruments, life boats, boat davits, cast-iron radiators, furniture, rugs and draperies, carpets, linens, magnesite floor covering, galley equipment, glass, cork products, tools, foundry supplies, office supplies, scrap metals.
California	Sugar pine.		Canvas, cotton goods, furniture, spruce and maple lumber.
Colorado	Copper ore, lead, silver.		Linseed.
Connecticut ..	295,000 Brass and copper products, lighting fixtures, electric wire, hardware, cutlery, silverware, chain, ball bearings, valves, pipe fittings, gauges, clocks, counters.	N. Carolina....	126,000 Steel shapes, steel and iron pipe, limestone, coke, glassware, quarry tile, sheet rubber, rubber hose, paint and varnish, anchors and chain, hardware, heaters, evaporators, distillers, tools.
Florida	15,000 Cypress, turpentine and naval stores.	North Dakota	12,000 Fuel oil and lubricants, lead, zinc.
Georgia	46,000 Yellow pine, turpentine, and naval stores, canvas, cotton.	Ohio	330,000 Oregon pine.
Idaho	35,000 White pine, lead.		Steel plates and shapes, sheet steel, iron and steel pipe, steel ingots, steel forgings, steel castings, coal, limestone, coke, electrical machinery, refrigerating machinery, deck machinery, thrust bearings, glass, magnesia pipe covering, anchors and chain, wire rope, hardware, plumbing fixtures, cast-iron radiators, galley equipment, paints and varnish, alcohol, pipe fittings, tools, steam packing, office supplies, scrap metal, cement.
Illinois	92,000 Refrigerating machinery, hardware, valves, limestone, coke, paints.	Oklahoma	35,000 Machine and hand tools.
Indiana	235,000 Electric motors, pumps, limestone, alcohol, oak lumber.	Oregon	35,000 Canvas, cotton products, turpentine and naval stores.
Kansas	Zinc.	Pennsylvania	2,130,000 Linseed.
Kentucky	35,000 Fire brick, oak lumber.		Iron ore, hardwoods.
Louisiana	25,000 Yellow pine, cypress, cotton, sulphur.		Fuel oil and petroleum products, ash lumber, cotton.
Maine	93,000 Winches, windlasses, steering gears capstans.		Copper ore, silver, lead.
Maryland	197,000 Steel plates, brass and copper tubes and sheets, switchboard material, canvas, oakum.		Plywood.
Massachusetts	680,000 Electric motors, turbines and generators, pumps, fans and blowers, rubber tile, furniture, rugs and draperies, plumbing fixtures, insulating paper, manila rope, valves, office supplies, tools, leather belting, grinding wheels, navigation instruments.	Rhode Island	82,000 Iron ore, foundry sand, office supplies.
Michigan	260,000 Iron ore, limestone, white pine, plywood, hardware, furniture, soot blowers, small tools, copper, paints.	S. Carolina....	25,000 Coal, coke, steel castings, spruce.
Minnesota	92,000 Iron ore, white pine, flax, linseed.	South Dakota	Linseed.
Mississippi	25,000 Yellow pine, cotton.	Tennessee	25,000 Iron ore, white pine, plywood.
Missouri	46,000 Lead and lead products, zinc.	Texas	44,000 Wool.
Montana	Copper ore, wool.		
Nevada	Silver.	Utah	
N. Hampshire	Ebony asbestos for switchboard panels.	Vermont	
New Jersey....	1,175,000 Boilers and superheaters, oil burners, refrigerating machinery, deck machinery, elevators, fans, pumps, plumbing fixtures, switchboard instruments, electric cable, storage batteries, galley equipment, fire-extinguishing apparatus,	Virginia	35,000
		West Virginia	163,000
		Wisconsin	92,000
		Wyoming	
		Total.....	\$7,620,000

Note. Amounts cover only direct purchases by the shipbuilder. Materials listed under description include raw materials used in manufacture of products for ships as well as materials furnished directly to shipbuilder.

PUBLIC WORKS LOOMS AS ONLY KEY TO PICK-UP

(Continued from page 185)

works programs. Inauguration of such a program will provide work directly and indirectly for 4,500,000 people. Wages thus distributed will be spent immediately for purchase of food, clothing, shoes and other commodities. Such a construction program will result in orders for steel, cement, brick, stone, lumber and other building materials. Transportation of these materials will increase the earnings of the railroads.

"Farmers will benefit both through a stiffening of commodity prices and through ability to pay debts with dollars more nearly approximating the value of the dollar at the time these debts were incurred.

"It has been contended by opponents of this legislation that a bond issue of this size could not be sold without disastrous effect upon outstanding obligations of the government and the security market. The answers to that argument are that the bonds would not be issued all at one time, but only as funds were required. Also they would be sold by popular subscription in small denominations to the general public through an organized campaign. In the Liberty bond campaigns we sold \$25,000,000,000—and this for the purpose of destruction!

"There is, in fact, no lack of demand for government securities at an adequate rate of interest. The recent issue of short-term securities by the treasury was oversubscribed more than \$2,500,000,000. Finally, it should be emphasized that inauguration of this great public works program will result in employment of millions in enterprises which, for the most part, do not produce consumption goods. Thus the wages provided would represent a net gain in lifting consuming power to a level more nearly approaching our capacity to produce."

One of the most sweeping statements was made by Mr. Chevalier. He is quoted at length in another section of this magazine. He warned that the capitalistic system was on trial and unless jobs could be provided it would likely crumble.

Wear on Human Material

Mr. McGrady presented labor's point of view emphatically:

"The principal criticism we have heard against this bill is its cost. Our answer is that the cost of unemployment will far exceed, eventually, the cost of creating employment. The serious human consequences of unemployment are already in evidence in American families—in undernutrition, illness, physical and mental breakdown, suicides and other tragic evidences of desperate need."

"We do not look for any marked improvement in 1932 or 1933. We predict that you will have just as much suffering next winter as you have had this winter, unless the federal government provides work for the unemployed in some such way as this bill proposes. The cost to the government, in the long run, will be greater if the people remain unemployed, than will be the cost of putting them to work.

"For instance, building of houses is one of the most economical of the activi-

ties which would be promoted by this bill, through its section providing for loans for residential construction. There are approximately 12,000,000 American families today that are housed little better than the animals. Millions of houses—especially in the rural sections of the south—have no running water, no modern heating or lighting arrangements.

"We are not afraid of the consequences if the government should not be able to balance its budget. We have little patience with this propaganda that has been spread throughout the nation and is being pumped into Congress, that the most important task is balancing the federal budget. We feel, strongly, that the first and most important duty of Congress is to provide employment for the destitute unemployed."

During the hearings a federal bond issue of \$900,000,000 was offered and was over-subscribed three and a half times.

SPRING'S COMING BRINGS NEW ATTITUDE ON BIRDS

(Continued from page 191)

there not be some legislation to free them from molestation by the sportsman as well as the farmer?

Unless something is done they will be less common and gradually their extinction will become a reality.

The following figures, also from Fisher's book, shed new light upon the importance of the more common owls.

The Screech Owl, 225 specimens examined. Not one contained game. About 100 held small mammals and these chiefly mice. Only one had eaten a pigeon.

The Barn Owl, 39 specimens examined. Again only one specimen had eaten a pigeon. Not one held game of any kind; 24 contained rats, mice and other small mammals.

The Short-Eared Owl—101 specimens examined; 77 held mice and not one contained poultry or game.

The Long-Eared Owl—107 specimens examined. There were 15 empty, 84 held mice and again only one held a game bird.

The examination of the contents of thousands of owl "pellets" is further indication of the vast number of rats and mice which are devoured by owls. Large lots of these "pellets" often contain thousands of mammal skulls, chiefly field mice, house mice and brown rats.

Who shall call either of these birds "vermin" and what sportsman with full knowledge of their usefulness will demand their extermination?

Your sole contribution to the sum of things is yourself.—Frank Crane.

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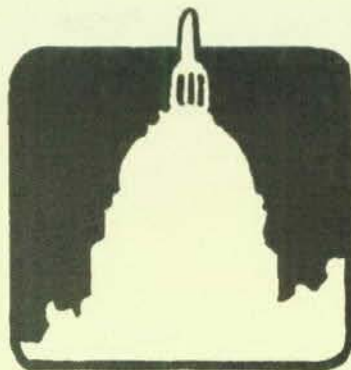
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I. O.	36603 37500	68.	293091 293163	173.	23327 23336	292.	144041 144046	440.	153901
I. O.	39501 39615	69.	532815 532820	174.	630134 630144	293.	425476 425745	440.	46912 46939
1.	2627 2632	70.	659161 659169	175.	18664 18665	293.	201012	440.	217354
1.	132851	72.	958440 958441	175.	72998 73022	293.	72061 72069	441.	51641 51662
1.	497235 497603	73.	288600 288669	177.	67739 67778	296.	18759 18771	443.	680463 680468
1.	132282 132340	73.	15908	178.	19011 19015	298.	231443 231457	444.	285201 285222
2.	486381 486540	73.	22211	180.	164996 165000	300.	966865 966869	446.	36258 36270
3.	A-2-H, 23-29	75.	647716 647720	180.	561751 561782	301.	273846 273854	449.	24488 24499
3.	A-3-H, 192-234	76.	485511 485573	181.	363295 363362	302.	60317 60333	453.	54026 54034
3.	B-H, 26-30	77.	426584 426726	183.	261838 261866	303.	528297 528301	453.	53703 53704
3.	B-J, 319-392	77.	24682	184.	444358 444363	305.	618921 618945	454.	52297 52312
3.	C-H, 73-93	79.	79229 79297	185.	484711 484754	306.	76506 76533	458.	46126 46147
3.	C-J, 827-1064	80.	68897 68910	185.	197251 197252	307.	680821 680831	460.	615876 615879
3.	D-J, 21-25	81.	70512	186.	34597 34600	308.	11173 11190	461.	102423 102444
3.	O-A, 1183-1410	81.	453843 453911	187.	40600 46677	308.	378845 378874	464.	40877 40878
3.	X-G, 4425-4433	82.	269977 270000	188.	432473 432476	311.	266043 266108	465.	337338 337418
3.	A-J, 18073-21600	82.	459751 459865	190.	34986 34998	311.	25609 25612	468.	666316 666319
3.	A-J, 23201-23240	83.	511028 511329	191.	615337 615353	312.	75162 75205	470.	655078 655086
3.	A-J, 21601-22600	84.	454765 454907	193.	134663 134664	312.	62407 62409	471.	78939 78960
3.	A-J, 22601-23018	86.	223129 223220	193.	5431 5508	313.	448589 448637	473.	621089 621093
3.	A-H, 4550-5600	86.	390369 390588	193.	157623 157800	313.	200381 200400	474.	456798 456860
3.	A-H, 5601-5667	86.	7941 7949	195.	423181 423231	313.	201901 201924	477.	56819 56849
3.	O, 17062-17375	87.	679286 679294	196.	131503 131565	317.	112887 112908	479.	670009 670030
4.	39092 39098	88.	721080 721100	197.	583784 583791	318.	80431 80463	481.	401237 401250
5.	472501 473880	90.	444176 444278	201.	18058 18060	319.	114545 114553	481.	34214 34214
6.	331637 331895	93.	935009 935012	205.	174265 174272	321.	58253 58275	482.	615591 615597
8.	173891 173955	94.	690681 690693	208.	199575 199588	323.	358381 358412	483.	213750 213750
10.	20888 20902	95.	558685 558694	208.	191727 191751	324.	43752 43779	483.	262501 262585
11.	449392 449674	96.	244708 244785	209.	206887 206917	325.	245671 245721	488.	144913 144920
11.	196783 196800	96.	18667 18669	211.	441816 441845	326.	599864 599865	488.	30872 30879
11.	80734	96.	196388 196406	211.	41781 41800	328.	71568 71601	492.	166388 166435
11.	228901 228905	99.	471001 471011	212.	420721 420750	329.	55605 55625	492.	76511 76512
12.	801048 801061	99.	303613 303750	212.	28700 28755	332.	351196 351240	493.	606054 606063
12.	37035 37041	100.	26716 26716	212.	464251 464251	333.	463509 463601	494.	487531 488250
15.	863948 863957	100.	108294 108301	212.	91773 91779	334.	691293 691298	497.	204166 204172
16.	57936 57944	101.	284324 284334	213.	151906 152316	335.	622659 622668	500.	54841 54890
17.	489421 490030	103.	16041 16100	213.	45821 45860	336.	636587 636589	501.	71057 71081
18.	482361 482731	103.	311288 312190	214.	23158 23326	338.	703916 703925	501.	433767 433827
18.	132869 132885	103.	31536 31540	214.	32247 32257	339.	185811 185841	501.	95001 95007
22.	63201 63225	103.	126533	214.	674485 674488	342.	589391 589393	502.	675131 675150
22.	424120 424194	104.	361571 361758	214.	415356 415455	343.	54355 54369	502.	59758 59761
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26.	392834 393000	107.	630028 630049	223.	70636 70676	349.	391293 391500	509.	15811 15824
27.	869244 869260	108.	117352 117369	224.	179116 179159	349.	471751 471816	514.	291461 291500
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35.	33339 33382	129.	314683 314706	235.	682863 682864	366.	635120 635129	527.	29032 29046
36.	50541 50560	130.	89227 90000	237.	68556 68593	368.	259753 259767	528.	103470 103500
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39.	432368 432603	135.	859673 859694	241.	113459 113466	373.	429509 429526	532.	43815 43815
40.	498217 498486	136.	222298 222329	242.	730482 730485	377.	272321 272384	535.	334086 334135
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40.	23207 23213	137.	308210 308250	244.	704416 704420	380.	666112 666119	536.	77741 77755
43.	431473 431580	137.	215778 215785	245.	137996 137996	382.	379615 379615	537.	169132 169144
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46.	258971 259200	141.	397520 397544	248.	20341 20355	387.	43012 43021	538.	26441 26441
46.	29171 29172	143.	301638 301660	250.	616367 616378	389.	79507 79524	539.	908156 908163
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48.	19137 19154	145.	405111 405168	252.	149855 149873	393.	162639 162657	545.	617144 617163
48.	4933 4935	145.	131597 131628	254.	43310 43326	394.	69377 69393	547.	655979 655983
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55.	802644 802659	163.	12940 12944	275.	50226 50237	418.	510118 510204	564.	740810 740814
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64.	112482 112500	164.	436501 436590	285.	38908 38925	426.	700583 700590	568.	305238 305250
64.	246901 246960								



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WILLARD CHEVALIER,
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